

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 39-44 (4-11). Tomorrow: High clouds. Yesterday's temp. 37-38 (3-3). MONDAY: Cloudy. Temp. 41-45 (5-11). Tomorrow: Showers. Yesterday's temp. 41-39 (5-21). CHINA: NEIL: Slight. ROSS: Uncertain. Temp. 54-58 (12-13). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 35-50 (4-13). Yesterday's temp. 23-3 (1-2-15). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

No. 27,714

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1972

Established 1887

U.K. Miner Chiefs Say End Strike 280,000 Workers To Vote on Accord

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—The leaders of Britain's 280,000 coal miners early yesterday recommended acceptance of a settlement to end their six-week-old strike that has brought chaos to British industry.

Details of the agreement, which comes close to fully meeting the miners' stated pay demands and includes other long-sought benefits, will be put to a vote by miners across the country.

The result of the ballot should be known late this week, and both sides predicted that the six-week-old strike, which has created the worst industrial crisis in Britain since World War II, could be over by next weekend.

The union negotiators recommended that the miners' picketing, which has been highly successful in halting supplies of fuel and other essential materials to electricity generating stations, be halted immediately. Pickets were removed from most stations at once, and coal and oil began moving to them.

The wage agreement included in the settlement follows the recommendations of the government-appointed Wilberforce inquiry into the strike, granting underground workers a 35-a-week increase, surface workers 25 and pit-face workers 24.5—bringing the industry minimum to £23.

These figures are £1 short of what the union had demanded for most of its members but well above the £23 to £24 offer made by the state-run National Coal Board.

The union won other important concessions beyond the Wilberforce recommendations, including five days' extra holidays and changes in bonus shift payments.

The union's decision in favor of a settlement was announced at about 1 a.m. yesterday after some 15 hours of union-coal board negotiating—capped by Prime Minister Edward Heath's personal intervention.

Mr. Heath called an evening cabinet meeting to consider the negotiations, then summoned representatives of the union and the state-run National Coal Board to his Downing Street residence.

A summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou, scheduled at Mr. Heath's country residence over the weekend, was postponed because of Mr. Heath's personal interest in the miners' talks.

Heath Steps In

Mr. Heath stepped in when it appeared the negotiations, which began Friday morning after issuance of the Wilberforce report, were in danger of failing because the union was insisting on its wage demands being met fully.

A government spokesman said Mr. Heath told the miners he considered the Wilberforce recommendations "just and fair" and that the financially troubled Coal Board could not afford to pay any more.

The negotiations were held against a backdrop of the worst

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jarring Ends Talk in Cairo, Calls It 'Successful, Fruitful'

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (UPI).—UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring flew to Cyprus today, telling newsmen at Cairo airport that his two-day visit to Egypt was "successful and fruitful."

Before his departure, Mr. Jarring received assurances of Egyptian support for his mission.

At a one-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Murad Ghaleb, Mr. Jarring was told that Egypt

Other Middle East developments on Page 2.

believes a UN-sponsored settlement to be worked out under his auspices is the only way to settle the conflict peacefully.

"The visit was aimed at familiarizing myself with the latest developments of the situation, and had no connection with my mission, which is to implement the Security Council resolution of November, 1957," Mr. Jarring told the newsmen.

The UN envoy refused to answer questions on his future course of action or the current efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The semi-official Middle East News Agency said Mr. Ghaleb told Mr. Jarring today that "Egypt holds that the United Nations is the sole body through which steps can be taken toward a solution of the Middle East problem."

Political observers said the

statement appeared to be a rejection of the American-sponsored plan for indirect talks between Israel and Egypt with an American diplomat acting as go-between.

President Anwar Sadat had said previously that he had severed all contacts with the United States for a peace settlement.

Egyptian officials and newspapers described Mr. Jarring's visit as "exploratory" and said it did not indicate a breakthrough in political efforts, because Israel continues to reject his memorandum of last February. That called for an Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian land in return for a peace treaty.



AIRBORNE CONFERENCE—Dr. Henry Kissinger making a point yesterday during a discussion with Marshall Green (left), the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers aboard the President's plane, Spirit of 76, en route from Hawaii to Guam.

London Plan On Ulster Is Seen at Hand

BELFAST, Feb. 20 (AP).—Northern Ireland, wracked by terrorist bombings and gun battles, was today apparently on the eve of a critical round in the struggle to end two and one-half years of strife.

In London, political sources said the British government will within days produce a settlement formula intended to sway the province's Roman Catholic minority away from this underground guerrilla of the Irish Republican Army, taking advantage of the present relative lull in violence.

This formula apparently would be accompanied by a crackdown on the IRA across the border in the Irish Republic. Desmond O'Malley, the republic's minister of justice, told party convention in Dublin that recent court decisions to free IRA men were "strange and inexplicable" and action would be taken to start new trials. He echoed attacks on the IRA made by Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch.

In Coleraine, a Northern Ireland coastal resort, England's Lord chief justice will tomorrow open an inquiry into the killing of 15 persons in Londonderry's recent "bloody Sunday." Any indictment by the inquiry of the British Army would provide a massive boost to political demands for a British withdrawal from the North.

Details of the London peace plan reportedly are not yet settled. But some prominent politicians here believe that to outline they may follow proposals put forward yesterday by Mr. Lynch.

These were:

- Northern Ireland's Protestants (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Are There Preconditions? India and Pakistan in Dispute On New Delhi Offer of Talks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Indian government declared publicly yesterday that it is prepared to have "direct" peace talks with Pakistan "at any time, at any level and without any preconditions."

The declaration was contained in a letter sent to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and released yesterday afternoon to the press here.

"It is the strongest public statement India has made about a possible peace conference between the two nations, which fought a two-week war in December that ended with the creation of an independent, India-supported Bangladesh in what was formerly East Pakistan."

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan today accused India of setting "unacceptable conditions" before holding talks with Pakistan on the return of prisoners of war.

A Foreign Office statement, read over Radio Pakistan, said that the Indians had linked these conditions, such as prior recognition of Bangladesh and redemarcation of boundaries in the west, with the proposed talks.

Sees Contradiction

It said that India was proposing these preconditions despite telling the United Nations that New Delhi is ready to start the talks without preconditions.

The Pakistanis also claimed that India was not complying with the UN resolutions on the withdrawal of troops and was increasing its forces along the cease-fire line.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in speeches during her current campaign tour on behalf of her ruling Congress party's stand in next month's state elections, has said that India is willing to talk with Pakistan on matters of bilateral concern only.

Indian officials have indicated that repatriation of the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war captured in East Pakistan would not be a bilateral issue. The officials have maintained that the Pakistani prisoner issue also involves the Bangladesh government, which has expressed interest in trying some of the officers.

Coincidentally, the Indian government's letter to Mr. Waldheim was dated Feb. 14—the day on which Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told newsmen in Lahore that he planned to meet Mrs. Gandhi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman "shortly."

Mr. Bhutto's statement did not specify whether he contemplated

• Nixon waives congressional curbs on aid to Pakistan. Page 2.

meeting from Mr. Bhutto but that it would give "due consideration" to the suggestion when and if it is received.

Shelagh Mufih has said that Pakistan must recognize Bangladesh before he will meet Mr. Bhutto. The man who freed him in January after nine and a half

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. military commanders in Can Tho, headquarters for the delta, said large concentrations of guerrillas were all around the city and stable attacks were possible.

U.S. units were put on a "yellow" alert, meaning an attack was in the wind. They had been put on "gray" alert for a possible "let offensive last week. "Red" alert, the highest, is used when attack is imminent.

Fighting in Highlands

In the Central Highlands, fighting continued in an area northwest of Kon Tum City and south of Plei Me, an outpost near the Cambodian border that was besieged for a month last year.

UPI correspondent Don Davis, reporting from the Highlands capital of Plei Me, said two companies of South Vietnamese Rangers were trying to hold positions on a ridge line covered with a new network of roads and trails they stumbled on during a patrol yesterday. They were being opposed by elements of a Communist engineer battalion that had been working there.

Communist troops launched two heavy ground attacks on government positions near the northern port of Danang early this morning, the Saigon command reported.

Just after midnight, Communist forces hit a militia outpost near Hien Nhon, 13 miles southeast of Danang, causing light government casualties, according to a communiqué from the command.

One South Vietnamese soldier was understood to have been killed. There was no report of North Vietnamese losses.

Another attack followed two hours later on An Hoa, an industrial center 20 miles southwest of Danang. An Hoa was defended by two regional force companies, about 300 men—but there were no immediate reports on casualties to either side.

At least 31 South Vietnamese,

including four civilians, were killed early yesterday when Communist forces overran a militia outpost in the Mekong Delta, spokesmen said. Communist losses were unknown.

Nine South Vietnamese troops were killed and 15 wounded in another pre-dawn attack against a government camp in the same region of the populous delta, spokesmen said.

B-52 bombers resumed concentrated attacks inside South Vietnam overnight and flew at least nine missions across the country in the 24 hours ending at noon today, the U.S. command said.

The command also reported that an Air Force F-105 fighter-bomber early today attacked an anti-aircraft missile site in North Vietnam about 15 miles above the demilitarized zone border. The bomber was on a mission over Laos when the radar site looked in on its position and the pilot fired a single missile, "causing the site to stop operating," U.S. spokesmen said.

It was the 57th "protective reaction" raid inside North Vietnam this year, the command said.

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Reports of the testimonial dinner given by the Chinese Mission to the United Nations for New York City policemen have stung the Russians.

The Soviet authorities have contended for some time that the New York police were not doing their utmost to protect Soviet diplomats and their families against harassment. But the report that the Chinese had gone out of their way to thank the police for assuring their security was a bit too much.

Charging that the New York police were giving preferential treatment to the Chinese, Pravda, the Communist party daily, remarked bitterly yesterday:

"How can we forget the provocations and attacks against diplomats of other countries recognized at the United Nations?"

Where were you then, New York's Shining your shoes and getting dressed for another party?"

Having made this comment on the buffet dinner given by the Chinese at the Roosevelt Hotel last Thursday, Pravda spun out a spoof.

Paper Usually Staid

With an eye on President Nixon's journey to Peking, the usually staid newspaper seized on a reported remark by one of the 15 patrolmen, who compared the Chinese food to spaghetti "with other stuff."

Pravda said it did not know whether the patrolman would be demoted for his "politically short-sighted" remark, but it proceeded to imagine his superior's reaction the following morning.

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said?" the precinct commander is portrayed as remarking. "How could you confuse Italians with you know who? And just now, at the very moment when . . . Oh, what's the sense of talking? You probably sold out to the Reds."

"No sir, I usually get paid off by Joe Bumper."

"What has that gangster got to do with anything?" the commander snaps back, according to the Pravda scenario.

A desk sergeant, trying to be helpful, suggests that the patrolman might be penalized by being transferred to an undesirable beat, say, United Nations Plaza.

"Excellent suggestion," the commander says, remembering the frequent anti-Soviet demonstrations there. "That is one place we won't get any testimonial dinners."

"You said it," Pravda concluded.

To See Mao Later in Week Nixon to Hold First Talks With Chou in China Today

By Stanley Karnow

PEKING, Feb. 21 (Monday) (UPI).—President Nixon is to arrive here this morning to open a summit meeting that promises to herald a new era in relations between the United States and China.

Mr. Nixon is to be greeted on his arrival at 11:40 a.m. (0340 GMT) by Premier Chou En-lai and other senior Chinese leaders as he descends from the presidential aircraft, the Spirit of 76. Among those accompanying the President were Mrs. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, White House national security adviser Henry Kissinger, and presidential assistant H.R. Haldeeman.

Mao Tse-tung will not be present. The 78-year-old Communist party chairman is expected to meet the President late this week in Peking and possibly again in Tangchow, the coastal resort city near Shanghai.

The welcome accorded the President by Mr. Chou and his associates is expected to be cordial yet austere.

[China launched new attacks on American policy in Indochina today, Reuters reported from Peking. The attacks, in a Foreign Ministry statement and in the official newspaper, the People's Daily, did not mention Mr. Nixon by name.]

[They strongly criticized American bombing of North Vietnam, attacked the President's eight-point Vietnam peace plan, and called for unconditional U.S. troop withdrawals from Indochina. They also expressed the Chinese government's firm support for the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples "in their war against U.S. aggression."]

After his arrival, Mr. Nixon will be escorted by Mr. Chou to a position of honor to hear a Chinese military band play the Star-Spangled Banner and China's national anthem.

Then the President and Mr. Chou are to review a contingent of Chinese troops. The ceremony is to last less than 30 minutes.

No Speeches Planned

In accordance with Chinese practice, no speeches are scheduled. The only slogans present are prominent airport placards bearing such remarks as "Long Live the People's Republic of China" and "The Basic Theory That Guides Our Thought Is Marxism-Leninism."

Foreign diplomats were advised last night that they would be excluded from the airport reception. They have also been told that they would not be invited to the state dinner being held for Mr. Nixon this evening in the Great Hall of the People, the site of banquets for foreign dignitaries.

This suggests that the Chinese are treating the President's visit as a strictly bilateral Sino-American encounter.

The motorcade route from the airport passes along an avenue of trees bordering rice fields and orchards and through a gray landscape of factories and workers' tenements. Slogans like "Grasp the Revolution to Promote Production" adorn street corners and buildings.

The general shabbiness of the suburbs testifies to the fact that China is still a very poor and backward country, as its own leaders frequently acknowledge.

From the suburbs, the presidential motorcade will enter downtown Peking along Chang an Chih—the Street of Perpetual Peace. Then it will enter the celebrated Tiananmen Square—the Plaza of the Gate of Celestial Peace.

The square, nearly 100 acres

in size, is the scene of gigantic rallies and parades marking such occasions as Chinese National Day and May Day. The square was also the site of huge demonstrations during Mr. Mao's tumultuous Cultural Revolution, which faded three years ago.

Anti-American slogans were still on display in the square yesterday despite the President's scheduled presence. One read, "We Warmly Hate the Great

Victories of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples in Their War Against U.S. Imperialism and for National Salvation."

Another slogan decorating the red Tiananmen gate, atop which Mr. Mao usually appears on holidays, expressed support for the Arabs "in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism."

Mr. Nixon was to ride by such buildings as the Museum of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Chiang Kai-shek and wife in 1967.

For 5th Six-Year Term Chiang Shuns Re-Election Try But Is Expected to Be Drafted

TAIPEI, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Chiang Kai-shek announced today that he will not seek re-election as president of Nationalist China. But he is expected to accept a draft for a fifth term of six years.

Mr. Chiang, 84, told the National Assembly, which elects Taiwan's president, he was "sincerely requesting that you choose a new person of virtue and ability to succeed me."

Political observers and government officials said that he made the remark out of traditional Chinese modesty, as he had before previous presidential elections.

Mr. Chiang made no mention of his long-time American supporter, President Nixon, who is en route to Peking and a meeting

with the Communist leaders who drove Mr. Chiang into exile on Taiwan 23 years ago.

In Washington, both Chinese and U.S. diplomatic sources were inclined to discount the possibility that Mr. Chiang actually would step down, the Associated Press reported. The sources expected him to accept a draft by the National Assembly.

[There was no immediate comment in Peking, AP said. U.S. newsmen there for Mr. Nixon's visit mentioned Mr. Chiang's announcement to a Foreign Ministry spokesman and got this reply: "I have not received the information officially and I cannot make any comment."]

Generalissimo Chiang has been president of Nationalist China since 1948. Last October, the United Nations voted to expel the Nationalists from the world body and seat the Peking government as the official representative of China.

The presidential election will be held March 21. The timing of the election is set by the constitution and has nothing to do with the UN ouster or Mr. Nixon's trip to Peking.

Political observers said these "series of setbacks," as Mr. Chiang called the events in his National Assembly speech today, would provide an even stronger argument for retaining his service.

Mr. Chiang is believed to be a soft leader and in the moment of which has been going on for several months. He did not say he would reject a draft.

One ranking member of Chiang's ruling Kuomintang party said, "To decline a draft is tantamount to shirking his duty to his country, which needs his leadership more than ever before."

Mr. Chiang told the 1,308 members of the National Assembly that "viewing the deteriorating world situation, I can only regret that I have not been able to complete the task of our national recovery at an earlier time."

"Although I am more than willing to continue serving the country, I have been in office for a long time and in the light of my feelings of regret, I am sincerely requesting that you choose a new person of virtue and ability to succeed me as president of the country."

Mr. Chiang's nearly 50 years in high politics date from the 1920s, when he seized power in China as head of the revolutionary Kuomintang (Nationalist party), through the 1937-45 epic war with Japan and then the loss of the mainland to the Communists in 1949.

Luna May Land Today

BOCHUM, West Germany, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Luna-26 moon probe will be in a position to make a soft landing at 1200 GMT tomorrow, the Bochum Observatory reported today. The craft was launched by the Soviet Union last Monday.

Chinese Dinner Goes Down Hard New York's Finest? Not in Pravda's View

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Reports of the testimonial dinner given by the Chinese Mission to the United Nations for New York City policemen have stung the Russians.

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By William J. Coughlin

at 1700 GMT, others at 1700

Reagan Laments, Brown Hails Loss of Calif. Death Penalty

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan is "deeply disappointed and somewhat shocked" at a State Supreme Court decision which abolishes capital punishment in California.

"It's a case of the court setting itself up above the people and the legislature," he told a news conference.

He said he has asked the state attorney general to seek a rehearing of the case.

Gov. Reagan said the state legislature had dealt with the issue of capital punishment 25 times since 1933 and each time had upheld the death penalty.

"The governor said he believed

the U.S. Supreme Court should uphold the constitutionality of capital punishment, and said the people of California might take steps to amend the state constitution to allow it in California.

Questions Posing

"I don't believe any body of proof has been presented that capital punishment is not a deterrent to crime," Gov. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan's predecessor as governor, Edmund G. Brown, hailed Friday's court decision as "courageous," and added, "I wish the legislature had the courage to do it rather than the courts. I guess they just didn't have the guts."

Mr. Brown, who appointed five of the seven supreme court justices, said he feels the ruling "will do much to reduce the crime in the State of California than anything that has been done in the last 100 years."

Mr. Brown said he was glad that now "we won't have the unholy spectacle of the state dragging people into the gas chamber—proceeding while I think only encourages psychopathic people to commit crimes."

Said for Angela Davis

An attorney for Angela Davis said that her defense would ask immediately that she be freed on bail in light of the court ruling.

Attorney Doris Brin Walker said Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aronson already has found on the record that Miss Davis is "a good bad risk" except for a "California code" section which prohibits bail in capital cases where the presumption of guilt is great.

Miss Davis, 26, is charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, escape attempt at the Marin County civil center in which four died. She has been held without bail since her arrest in October, 1970. Her trial is scheduled to open Feb. 28.

Dockers End U.S. Strike; Vote 2 to 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (UPI)—West Coast longshoremen yesterday voted overwhelmingly to accept a proposed contract with the shipping industry to end the nation's longest dock walkout.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union said its rank and file voted 71 percent to favor the pact, ending a 134-day strike.

The 18-month pact, which included a \$112-an-hour pay hike and a \$5.2-million annual package guaranteeing a minimum weekly wage, covered 15,000 dock workers in California, Oregon and Washington.

'Steady Man' Issue

Earlier the Pacific Maritime Association, representing ship owners and stevedoring firms, ratified the contract subject to resolution of the "steady man" issue. An arbitrator, previously agreed upon, will rule soon on this facet of the contract.

"Steady men" are those skilled dock workers who are employed by individual firms on complex machinery and not drawn directly from the hiring hall. The union seeks rotation of all jobs to spread work among members.

The union said the contract would go into effect tomorrow and at that time at least 10,000 dock workers would report for work.

Senate Backs Mrs. Whitman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Marina Whitman, who supports the goals of women's liberation, was confirmed by the Senate Friday to serve on President Nixon's three-member Council of Economic Advisors.

Mrs. Whitman, 36, is the first woman to serve on the council and is the most senior woman on Mr. Nixon's staff.

She was formerly a professor at the University of Pittsburgh and has been serving as a member of the Price Commission, set up last year by Mr. Nixon to administer economic controls.

Nicaragua's President Says Hughes Is There on Business

PANAMA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Howard Hughes is in Nicaragua to discuss airline business, Nicaragua's President Anastasio Somoza said today.

Mr. Somoza has been in Panama since Thursday on an official visit. Mr. Hughes arrived in Managua the same day.

The Nicaraguan president said at a news conference that Nicaragua has for some time been negotiating aviation matters with private companies. Mr. Hughes, he noted, has aviation interests.

Representatives of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza went on, visited Nicaragua some time ago and he extended an invitation to Mr. Hughes to come to Nicaragua.

Asked if he planned to meet personally with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Somoza smilingly replied that it depends "on whether we decide to do so."

Pressed for elaboration on what he meant by air interests, Mr. Somoza said Mr. Hughes has air routes to El Salvador, Mexico, Miami and Honduras. It expects soon, he added, to have a route to Panama.

Mr. Hughes's airline, Hughes Air West, has routes between the United States and Mexico.

There can be a conjunction of interests, he said.

Mr. Somoza said Managua's mysterious billionaire remains hidden: this weekend without giving any indication why he might be in the steamy tropical city.

Mr. Hughes has not been sighted in the Hotel Intercontinental, where he is believed staying.

At first, the eight and ninth floors of the nine-story hotel were blocked off. Hotel officials maintained that the floors were closed for air-conditioning repairs.

One indication that Mr. Hughes might not actually be in the hotel was the lack of security around the pyramid-shaped structure.

In Nassau, the Bahamas, the political opposition charged that the departure of the plane has cost the Bahamas millions of dollars in free advertising.

The National Democratic party issued a statement saying: "Both the Progressive Liberal party government and the Free National Movement opposition must share the blame for chasing Hughes out of the Bahamas."

Mr. Hughes moved to Nassau's Britannia Beach Hotel in 1970 and remained sequestered in a ninth-floor suite there until five of his aides were ousted from the Bahamas last week because they did not have work permits.

Anti-War Sailors Fined, Demoted, In Brig 30 Days

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Seven anti-war sailors who surrendered to naval authorities after their ship, the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, left for Vietnam, have been convicted of unauthorized absence and intentionally missing the ship's movement, the Navy said Friday.

The seven young men and two other sailors from the older missile cruiser were flown by helicopter to the Kitty Hawk Thursday after they sought sanctuary in two San Diego churches.

The Missions sailors will be transferred to their ship when the Kitty Hawk catches up with it, a Navy spokesman said. They would face punishment from their captain, he said.

The Kitty Hawk crewmen appeared before Capt. Owen E. Oberg, commanding officer of the carrier. He ordered that they spend 30 days in custody, be dropped one pay grade and forfeit half of their pay for two months. Desertion charges were dismissed because they had surrendered voluntarily.

Judge Rules 8 Is Age of Consent, And Pepsi May Not Be the Papa

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 20 (UPI)—Pepsi the Poodle has been cleared of assault and paternity liability charges.

A small claims court commissioner ruled there was "failure of proof" to support the allegation that Pepsi had impregnated a female poodle against the female's will, and thus was liable to pay for the puppy's support.

The suit was brought by the owner of the bitch, Freda L. Strickland, against Pepsi's owner, Al Padgett, holding him responsible for the alleged actions of his poodle.

Mrs. Strickland complained that Mr. Padgett had "remarked in lewd language on the need for sex in my dog's life" last August. She later found a hole in the screen door of her trailer home and discovered that her dog was pregnant.

Commissioner Donald R. Van Laven ruled that Mrs. Strickland's dog is eight years old and could have become pregnant without involving Pepsi.

"I took judicial notice that there are several dogs in the neighborhood, and there was no indication whether another dog had broken in through the screen door, or whether Mrs. Strickland's dog had broken out," he said.



BRAZILIAN BARGAIN—Two men in Belo Horizonte show off huge (143 pound—65 kg) aquamarine they bought for \$50,000 from a backwoods prospector who found it recently in central Brazil. When experts valued the stone at \$350,000, the prospector said he was going back in the interior to look for another. "And if I find one," he said, "I'm going to go to Japan, the prices there are better."

Mondale Pleads for More Desegregation

Senate Inquiry Sees School Busing Need

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., said Friday that a two-year investigation by his Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity had pointed up the need for continued desegregation of schools, and he made an impassioned appeal to the Senate to refrain from "standing in the schoolhouse door" while the schoolhouse desegregation bill is passed.

Sen. Mondale is chairman of the committee appointed in 1970 to make a thorough study of the school desegregation controversy. The probe, he said, left him with a deep conviction that "American education is failing children who are born black, brown or simply poor," and that integrated education is essential to ending the inequity.

"The country is at a crossroads," Sen. Mondale said. "School desegregation in the South is largely completed. But we from the North are now beginning to feel the pressure, which our colleagues from the South felt for so many years, to abandon the course set by the 14th Amendment."

"If we do, we will deal a blow to public education in the North and in the South, from which it may never recover."

In a lengthy Senate speech, Sen. Mondale summarized the findings of his committee, which has ended hearings and is preparing a final report, and sought to set the stage for defense against a flood of anti-busing legislation that is scheduled for Senate action within a few days.

Two years ago, so open an advocacy for integration from a Northern liberal would not have been unusual, today such talk is scarce. It came at the end of a week in which officials from President Nixon on down denounced "forced busing for racial balance."

Sen. Mondale agreed that court orders requiring extensive busing to achieve integration "have at times been arbitrary and that some federal administrators 'have been overbearing and rigid.'"

"Like the President, I do not support 'unnecessary transportation to achieve an arbitrary racial balance,'" Sen. Mondale said. "None of the hundreds of educators with whom I have talked in the past two years supports this kind of effort. And the Supreme Court has made it crystal-clear that busing will be required only where it is reasonable and does not place undue burdens on schoolchildren."

No Help

"Nor do I believe that educational advantages students should be based on schools where they will be overwhelmed by a majority of students from the poorest and most disadvantaged backgrounds," he said. "All the evidence we have collected indicates that this kind of 'desegregation' helps no one at all."

"But if we bar the use of reasonable transportation as one tool for achieving desegregation, we will set in concrete much school segregation which is the clear and direct product of intentional government policy—segregation which would not exist if racial neutrality policies had been followed."

He said that contrary to popular impression, courts have not generally ordered excessive busing or engaged in indiscriminate busing. Recent government studies, he said, show that aggregate busing has not increased as a result of desegregation.

"And in the South's 35 largest school districts this year, 33 percent of the total black enrollment attend virtually all-black schools," he said. "This hardly indicates overzealous racial balancing."

New Amendment

Southern senators, led by Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., introduced an additional amendment that would prohibit any school system from transporting students to achieve racial integration and make it unlawful to deny admission of students to schools nearest their homes.

A number of senators are sponsoring anti-busing amendments to the Constitution. In the House, the Judiciary Committee announced that it would begin hearings Feb. 28, rather than March 1 as previously announced, on some 50 constitutional amendments pending in that body. Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., the chairman, said 80 House members are sponsoring amendments and all 80 want to testify. The hearings are scheduled to continue through mid-March.

U.S. Helps 3 Russians Rejoin Fishing Ships Fleeing the Law

ADAK ISLAND, Alaska, Feb. 20 (AP)—With an assist from the Coast Guard, three officers of the Soviet herring fleet were rejoining their two ships outside U.S. territorial waters near Adak Island in the Aleutians.

The ships were stranded at the Adak Naval Station when the two vessels left to avoid a U.S. marshal. He arrived half an hour late with an order for seizure of one of the ships in a civil suit filed against the Soviet government by a Seattle firm, Sea Spray Fisheries Inc., which seeks nearly \$200,000 for damages incurred when a Soviet trawler allegedly destroyed crab fishing gear in the Aleutians last March.

Tony Schneider, acting commander of the Adak Naval Base, said the Coast Guard cutter Balsam carried the three Soviet officers to their ships Friday night.

The three officers and the vessels—the processing ship Lamut and the trawler Kolyvan—were released from U.S. custody Thursday after payment of \$250,000 in criminal and civil fines for illegal fisheries activities in U.S. waters last month.

Senate Unit Gives Nod to \$6-Billion Bill on Housing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a \$6-billion omnibus housing bill containing subsidies to pay mass transit operating deficits and seeking to put limits on closing costs for mortgages taken by home buyers.

The bill also generally goes along with a Nixon administration request to consolidate the multitude of present federal housing programs into a more manageable number.

Another provision would group into a new category called Community Development half a dozen programs concerned with elimination of blight and improvement of housing in cities.

This provision is a Democratic substitute for the special revenue-sharing proposal for housing advanced by President Nixon. But it contains much greater continued federal control over the programs than he wanted.

The new Community Development Program would begin in fiscal 1974. In fiscal 1973, starting this July 1, the old categories would continue.

Included in the new program would be urban renewal, grants for water and sewer plants, open space, neighborhood facilities, public-facility loans and public-works planning.

The administration had asked that the big Model Cities Program also be included, but the committee rejected this.

First Automatic Copter Landing Achieved in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—U.S. Army helicopter occupied by two men but not flown by them has achieved history's first fully automatic helicopter landing at a predetermined spot, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The landings were made at Wallops Island, Va., last week by a Boeing VTOL CH-46 tandem-rotor helicopter carrying Robert W. Gorman and Kenneth E. Yenni of the space agency's Langley Research Center.

"The accomplishment was a major milestone in a continuing research program aimed at permitting helicopter and future VTOL (vertical-takeoff-and-landing) aircraft to fly routine missions under poor visibility conditions," NASA said.

The agency said development of a practical system for such operations has been its goal for several years.

The landing approaches were fully automatic, starting two to three miles from the landing site.

5 Die in USAF Collision

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20 (AP)—An Air Force jet trainer and a transport plane with five men aboard collided in the air and crashed 15 miles north of here Friday night, killing all five crewmen aboard the transport, the Air Force said. The two occupants of the T-37 trainer parachuted to safety.

Priest Is Ordered Tried in Kidnap Tied to Basques

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Two men, one of them a Catholic priest, were yesterday ordered held for trial in connection with last month's kidnapping of industrialist Lorenzo Zabala.

The priest is the Rev. Felix Vergara, 41, who has been detained three times since Mr. Zabala's abduction on Jan. 19. Father Vergara was picked up most recently last Wednesday.

The other man was identified only as a Mr. Zabala, manager of a workers' savings bank, who was also detained Wednesday.

Thirty-five persons are now being held for trial on various charges as a result of a sweeping police roundup that followed the Zabala kidnapping. All are suspected members of the Basque nationalist organization, ETA.

Mr. Zabala was held for five days. He was released when a company of which he is a director agreed to the kidnappers' demands and rehired 188 employees who had been fired for illegal strikes.

U.S. to Be a Tough Bargainer In Settling Soviet War Debts

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The United States will be a tough bargainer in forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union about settling its World War II debts to this nation, an administration official has disclosed.

Assistant Secretary of State Sidney Weintraub told a House subcommittee on foreign operations Friday that the United States hopes to begin talks soon and complete them before President Nixon's scheduled visit to Moscow in May.

Pressed by members as to whether the United States will again scale down its demands for repayment for war supplies sent to the Soviet Union, Mr. Weintraub said:

"We do intend to negotiate as toughly as we can to receive fair value for the goods, and we do intend to take into consideration that they have not paid anything all these years and have gained something through that."

Mr. Weintraub also stated that the negotiators will "not exclude the inflation factor," which would make the goods worth more in today's dollar than when shipped nearly 30 years ago.

But he would not discuss details such as how much the United States will ask or how the repayment should be made—in dollars, gold or some form of trade credits. These would be matters for negotiation, he indicated.

Austria, Romania Urge Preparation Of Europe Talks

VIENNA, Feb. 20 (Reuters)—Austria and Romania Friday jointly advocated that a start be made as soon as possible on multilateral preparations for an all-European security conference.

Both countries' support for an early start to such preparatory negotiations was contained in a joint communiqué released here on the next to last day of a five-day visit to Vienna by Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu.

During his stay, Mr. Manescu met Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and President Franz Jonas and also had several working sessions with his Austrian counterpart, Rudolf Kirchschläger.

Their talks centered on ways of expanding bilateral commercial ties as well as on the convening of a European security conference—long sought by the Soviet Union.

The Sealing-Down

The United States supplied the Soviet Union under a lend-lease arrangement with war goods valued at \$10.6 billion. At the end of the war, the United States asked for repayment of \$3.6 billion. This was later scaled down to \$1.3 billion and finally, in 1952, to \$800 million. At that time, Moscow offered to pay \$300 million. The last time the two nations discussed the matter, in

Mock-Up of the Boeing SST May Go to Museum of Speed

SEATTLE, Feb. 20 (NYT)—Although the American supersonic transport is a dead project, killed by congressional action last year, the \$10.7 million SST mock-up may end up as a giant museum piece.

Marks O. Morrison of Lyman, Neb., who Friday submitted a high bid of \$3,119 at an auction of the huge model, said he intends to display it at a Boeing Hall of Fame he plans to build on Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats, site of many land speed record attempts.

Mr. Morrison, a banker and manufacturer in the small west Nebraska town, was joined in the bid by a partner, Don Otis, a Rocklin, Calif., businessman.

The sleek 288-foot-long model of the proposed 1,800-mile-an-hour SST will be "enshrined as a symbol of the technology and manpower devoted to it," Mr. Morrison said.

Although environmentalists condemned the SST, Boeing was proud of the technological advances designed into the craft. Some 7,000 persons were working on the SST at Boeing in Seattle when Congress killed the project by denying it further federal funding.

Mr. Morrison said that he had asked city officials of Wendover, Utah, west of Salt Lake City, about providing necessary utilities for the proposed museum.

He estimated cost of construction of the museum and installation of the SST mock-up in it at \$500,000.

Mr. Morrison described his interest in the SST model as "partly a business venture and kind of a hobby."

Three years ago, he said, he successfully bid \$700,000 for former Army base at Edgemont, S.D., which he said he turned into the world's largest confined cattle feeding operation.

He is president of the Farmers State Bank of Lyman and heads a firm, he said, that manufactures rubber hoses in Lyman.

Concorde Invited To U.S. Exhibit

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The U.S. government "strongly wishes" a French-British supersonic Concorde jetliner to be shown at an exhibit opening May 27 at Washington's Dulles Airport, but no decision yet has been made for such a trip, French Transport Minister Jean Chamant said today.

Mr. Chamant said he told U.S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, who made the request, "that the decision was up to both the French and the British governments." Both Aérospatiale of France and the British Aircraft Corporation, co-builders of the plane, recently indicated that their test-flight program would prohibit a trip to America at such an early date.

Thais Capture A Moslem Camp Of Separatists

BANGKOK, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Police have captured a key Moslem separatist guerrilla camp in southern Thailand on the border with Malaysia, provincial police sources said yesterday.

About 1,000 special and regular police yesterday seized the camp in the Ramin district of Yala Province about 800 miles south of Bangkok. They moved in after two days of intensive strikes by helicopter gunships and heavy artillery and suffered no casualties.

The sources said the guerrillas fled the camp without offering resistance and leaving behind trails of blood.

The guerrillas belong to the "National Liberation Army of the Patani Republic," which wants the secession of the predominantly Moslem provinces in the south from Thailand.

The camp contained living quarters built in tree tops and capable of accommodating 200 people.

5 U.S. Fliers Are Heard on Hanoi Radio

Among 6 Shot Down Last Week, U.S. Says

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI)—Five American pilots shot down over North Vietnam during heavy bombing raids last week were presented at a news conference in Hanoi yesterday, Radio Hanoi said. The Pentagon confirmed that the five men were missing.

Radio Hanoi broadcast the voices of the five pilots, who represented all but one of six pilots the U.S. command said were lost aboard three American jets shot down by missiles during 28 hours of raids Wednesday and Thursday.

Vietnamese translation drowned out much of what four of the pilots had to say, and it was impossible to distinguish them.

Radio Hanoi identified them, and the Pentagon later verified their names as Lt. Ralph William Galati, 23, "from Pennsylvania"; Capt. William Ralph Schreffler, 32, "from Oklahoma"; Capt. Kenneth John Frasier, 33, "from New York"; Capt. James Dickinson Cutler, 32, "from Kentucky"; and Capt. Edwin Alexander Hawley, 27, "from Alabama."

Over Quang Binh

Lt. Galati and Capt. Schreffler were shot down in an F-4 Phantom jet Wednesday, the radio said. Capt. Frasier and Capt. Cutler on Thursday in an F-105 jet-fighter and Capt. Hawley also on Thursday in a Phantom. Radio Hanoi said all were shot down over Quang Binh Province.

According to the broadcast, "Capt. Frasier suffered a broken right arm, Capt. Cutler a cheek wound and Capt. Hawley facial burns."

The Hanoi broadcast said, "Many newsmen, television correspondents, military and press attaches and members of the International Control Commission attended the conference" at which the pilots were presented.

It said the conference was held to present proof of the new war actions against North Vietnam on Wednesday and Thursday, when about 125 U.S. planes struck at targets within 10 miles of the Demilitarized Zone and claimed to have knocked out seven long-range 130-mm artillery pieces there.

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A Matter of Life and Death

The action of the Supreme Court of California—most populous state in the Union—in declaring that the death penalty violates the state constitution's provision against "cruel or unusual" punishment is deeply significant on many counts. Most immediately, it means that 106 persons who had faced legal death for crimes committed in California—including the assassin of Robert Kennedy and the killers of Sharon Tate—are now sentenced to life imprisonment. And the court's opinion provides a moving and eloquent argument against a process that, in the court's words, "dehumanizes and degrades all who participate" in it.

What effect this will have on the Supreme Court of the United States, which is also to rule upon the death penalty in the light of the U.S. Constitution ban on "cruel and unusual" punishment, remains to be seen. That it is certain to strengthen a movement which has led 10 states to ban capital punishment by legislative action, and the courts of another—New Jersey—to outlaw it, may be taken for granted.

One special aspect of the California opinion is that the Supreme Court there translated the language of its constitution into modern terms. Death at the hands of the law was not cruel or unusual when California's constitution was adopted. It certainly was neither when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, when the nation's leaders were only beginning to temper the harshness of the British penal codes by ending executions for robbery and many crimes other than murder; only a few years before the adoption of the Constitution, the State of Massachusetts had whipped, maimed and imprisoned a counterfeiter—and this was considered more humane than the previous

penalty—death. Had the California court acted—or should the Supreme Court of the United States act—in the spirit of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, when slavery was considered wholly in the atmosphere prevailing when the Constitution was written, the verdict must have gone the other way.

Another point—and one which also applies to the numerous recent opinions of the United States Supreme Court with respect to the rights of defendants in criminal cases—is that these mitigations of the impact of the law upon those accused or convicted of crime do not come at a time of relative tranquility, of a low incidence of crime. Quite the contrary: Criminal violence has risen spectacularly, and murder, robbery and even rape have been given political justifications. The lone dissenter on the California Supreme Court argued that the death penalty should be retained as a deterrent in a time of increasing criminal activity, and the same line of reasoning inspired Gov. Reagan's opposition to the decision, and his present effort to reverse it by constitutional amendment.

Thus, the United States is engaged in a dramatic effort to repeal the *lex talionis* in a period when many are calling for the law of reprisal to be applied more strictly. It is seeking, in many ways, to find substitutes for the older penalty of public violence while at the same time struggling with private violence. Much is at stake here. But the California court has refined the issue to the credibility of institutions that insist upon the individual's regard for the sanctity of human life while reserving to themselves the right to violate that sanctity—in cold blood.

Painful Steps Toward Europe

Prime Minister Heath's eight-vote majority for British entry into the Common Market in a House of Commons of 630 is a rude reminder of the crucial ground yet to be covered in building a bigger, stronger European community. At stake was not only the life of Mr. Heath's Conservative government but the fateful question of whether Britain, at a symbolic two minutes to midnight, would again turn its back on Europe.

Mr. Heath had declared that if he lost he would ask the Queen to dissolve Parliament. The consequent elections, in a time when Britain has been paralyzed by the coal strike and record unemployment, would surely have brought the Labor party to power. And not even such a master of the strategic turnaround as Harold Wilson would have been able during the life of the next Parliament to lead Britain back into rapport with an outraged community.

It is distasteful to Mr. Heath to survive only because of six affirmative votes from the tiny Liberal party, which in 20 years has never wavered in its support for British entry. Even the prime minister's threat of dissolution and electoral disaster failed to persuade 15 of his Tory colleagues who voted against the government and five others who abstained.

The "Europeans" in the Labor party were tarnished by this test. In October, when only entry "in principle" was at issue, deputy leader Roy Jenkins and 58 Labor colleagues voted with the government. This time, when the bill involved limited grants of sovereignty to the community, no Labor member

voted yes. This elevation of party unity over principle made even more disgraceful the physical attack by Labor zealots in Commons on Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe, who held to his pro-community commitment.

With crucial parliamentary tests still ahead on the Common Market, Mr. Jenkins and his supporters may be forced to rethink their position. If they vote their consciences they will be pilloried by their own ranks for keeping the Tories in power; but if they again put party unity first they will risk the advance into Europe that they have long regarded as vital for Britain's future.

The narrow escape for the Common Market bill at Westminster is not the only reason for evaporation of that euphoria over a stronger European community whipped up by the signing of the Treaty of Brussels last month. With the coal strike and the convulsion in Northern Ireland, the community's worries about Britain extend beyond parliamentary arithmetic.

Ireland's mandatory referendum on Common Market entry, expected this spring, may be postponed because of the Ulster crisis. Denmark has already put off its referendum from June to September. Norway, the fourth prospective new community member, may do the same. A United States of Europe is still for the distant future; as the British vote indicates, even the progress toward a functioning European community of 10 members is likely henceforth to be slow and painful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Nixon's Peking Visit

Notwithstanding the precautions in his public statements, it is obvious that Mr. Nixon will have to come back from Peking with a few concrete results if he does not want to disappoint public opinion. Among those most frequently mentioned in circles close to the White House are the release of three Americans still held prisoner in China, the initiation of cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges, and the creation of a "structure of communication" between Washington and Peking.

Since formal diplomatic relations are ruled out, this "structure" might consist of periodic diplomatic encounters in New York, Washington or Peking, or the installation in Peking of an American mission officially connected with the embassy of another country. Yet Mr. Nixon has, as of now, attained a considerable result: he has managed to make China respectable for American public opinion, this very China which he

was still denouncing on every possible occasion a few years ago. Yet the new sympathy—very romantic as it always the case with Americans—is somewhat ambiguous. This is why the President is now doomed to feed it.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The trouble with any historic meeting—as this one undoubtedly is—is that it arouses ambitious hopes that tend to be fanned by all the inevitable and necessary exposure of press and television coverage. Yet the most important thing about this meeting is likely to be the simple fact that it has taken place at all. Merely by going to Peking, President Nixon will have bridged one of the greatest political and ideological divides of our time. How long that bridge holds and what crosses over it are matters for the future. All that need concern us now is that it has come to exist.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1897

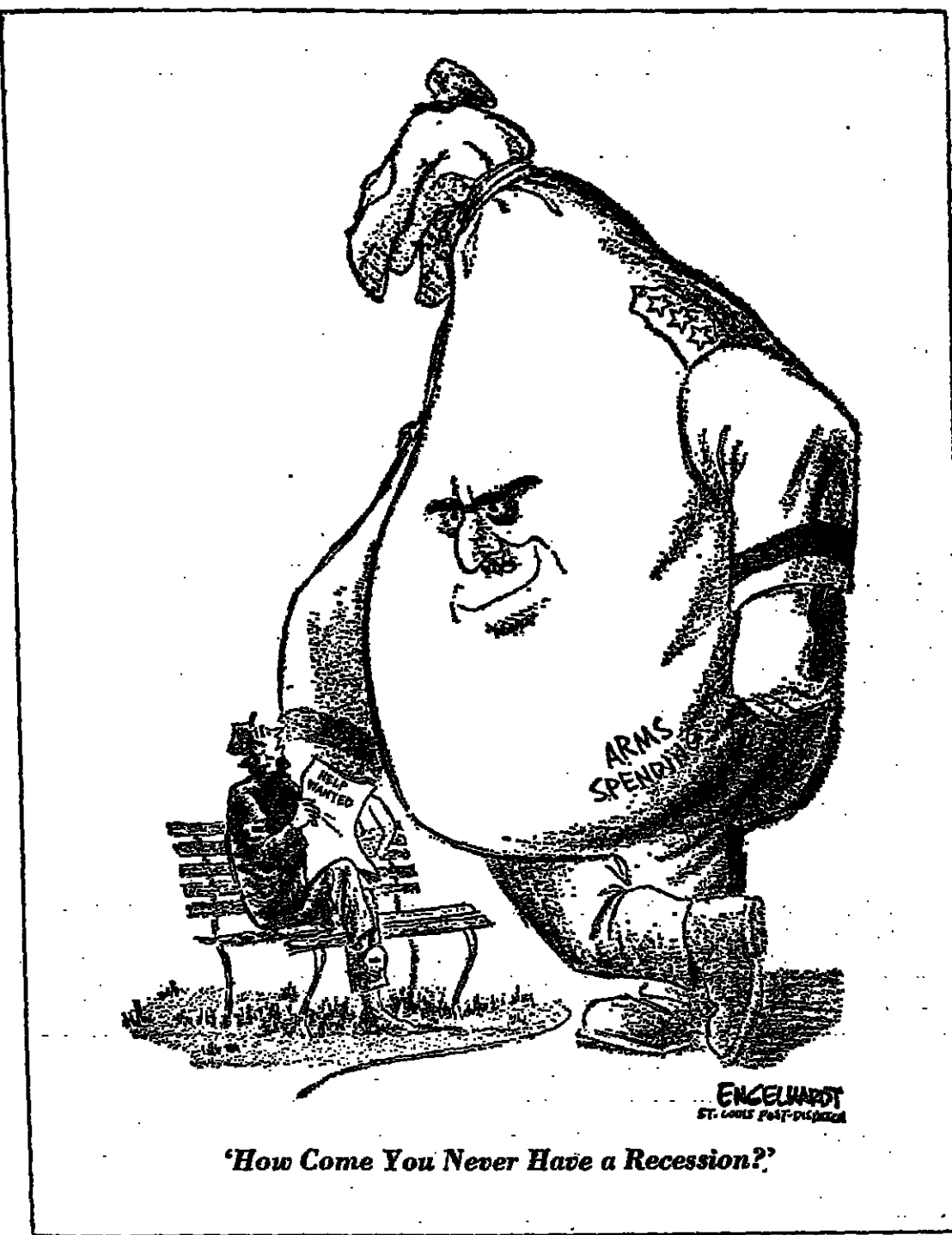
PARIS.—The "Relais" points out that the Vendôme column is still closed to the public and no one may enjoy the magnificent view of Paris which can be obtained from the balcony. The reason for this is that some years ago a number of people threw themselves from the top and in one or two cases fell upon the sharp-pointed railings which surround the base. Many complaints were received from inhabitants of the quarter with the result that the column was closed.

Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1922

BOSTON.—Sunday checkers and chess in Massachusetts fell to their doom, when, by an overwhelming vote, the House of Representatives refused to substitute for an adverse report the bill to permit Sunday playing of those games. As a result, under the present statute of outlawry, persons engaged in pushing checkers across the squared board on the Sabbath are to be classed as desperadoes. The measure was filed after a struggle had been conducted for playing in public on a Sunday.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



"How Come You Never Have a Recession?"

Outlook for the Talks in Peking

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon-Chou En-lai talks in Peking will be hard to understand unless they are analyzed on the three levels of propaganda, politics and philosophy.

On the level of propaganda, both sides have much to gain by achieving, or at least appearing to achieve, a good beginning in a long process of negotiation, and both have much to lose by an open break.

For Chou En-lai, the talks are a chance to dramatize the growing importance of the new China over worldwide television, with the American President as a self-invited guest and the spectacular scenes of the Forbidden City and the Great Wall as a backdrop.

For President Nixon, his journey to Peking will be seen as clear evidence of his proclaimed objective of moving away from the policy of containing the Communist states toward negotiation with them for a new order in the world.

On the level of national politics, Chou En-lai has risked and endured a split in the Peking government during his efforts to arrange these talks and is not, therefore, likely to see them fail, even if he makes no fundamental concessions to make them succeed.

Likewise, Nixon has a great deal to gain—maybe even his reelection in November—if he does nothing more than conduct a civilized and candid discourse and arrange for it to be continued in the future.

Effects on Bloc

On the level of world politics, it would be advantageous for China, in its embittered and even ominous relations with the Soviet Union, to have the Moscow leaders and the leaders of other Communist states observe the establishment of better relations with the United States.

For the United States, however, there is perhaps a greater risk in moving toward so dramatic a reconciliation with China. This could complicate Washington's relations with Japan, the Soviet Union, India and South Vietnam, but even so an open break with China could be a threat to the President's world policy and might even encourage the revival of the Sino-Soviet alliance.

Accordingly, the outlook for specific agreements on Taiwan, Vietnam, Japan and the U.S.S.R. being so remote, the talks are likely to concentrate on the level of philosophy and in the long run the philosophic talks in this first meeting could be more important than anything else.

It should be remembered that the United States and China have been negotiating on and off ever since the Korean truce negotiations at Panmunjom in 1953 and have made very little progress during most of this past generation mainly because the two sides saw the future organization of the world from such totally different philosophic points of view. It was not only that they differed at Panmunjom and later

on in the protracted Warsaw talks about Korea, Vietnam and the rest of Southeast Asia, but they differed over the meaning of their own civilizations, and the relationships of nation to nation and even of the individual citizen to the state.

Kenneth T. Young, deputy U.S. representative at the Panmunjom talks, spelled out the consequences of these divergences in a book entitled "Negotiating With the Chinese Communists."

"Aged in different histories and cultures," he wrote, "the negotiating styles of the Americans and Chinese Communists operate on utterly different conceptions of time. The Americans hurry, while the Chinese Communists wait. They contemplate historical cycles; the Americans watch the clock. The man from Washington thus consumes time; the man from Peking uses it. The Moslems negotiating style spans time but does not measure it the way Americans do, because the Moslem sense of invincibility is timeless—the Chinese believe the struggle over 'imperialism' will extend through a long period of history before achieving victory...."

U.S. Disadvantage

So long as the bargaining was kept at the level of propaganda, or haggling over specific at Panmunjom, Young felt that the Americans were at a distinct disadvantage. He thought the Washington negotiators emphasized accuracy, fact dealing and good faith, whereas, he insisted, the Peking negotiators were not looking for compromise but surrender.

The contrast between Young's testimony and Henry Kissinger's experience with Chou En-lai over the last few months, however, is striking. Kissinger stuck to the philosophy of the problem, and left the practical details to the technicians. Chou En-lai approached him the same way. Let's get the principles straight, he said; the difficult practicalities may then be worked out over much longer period of time. At one point in these Chou-Kissinger conversations, Kissinger took considerable time over the meaning of words in the two languages, and Chou En-lai finally put an end to it by insisting that as long as the "spirit" of their understanding was right, the words were secondary.

The chances are, therefore, that most of the Nixon-Chou talks will

be devoted to "getting the principles straight" and getting "the spirit right," and even this will be very difficult. For there are obviously fundamental differences between the two sides over what is the correct principle in Taiwan and Vietnam and on many other things.

Nevertheless, both sides obviously have more to gain by reaching an amiable standoff in Peking than by permitting the talks to be an open failure, and on this basis at least the process of negotiating will be continued until "events" and geography settle the conflicts over Taiwan and Vietnam.

But for our own self-esteem, we kept bright and burnished the legend of China's "territorial integrity." In the name of "territorial integrity" Washington took many of the steps that led to Pearl Harbor. With the same thought in mind, this country, during China's years of heaped-up humiliations, refused to grant membership in the UN Security Council, which now seems absurd.

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The name of the special emissary was Henry Kissinger and the claims are from a book by Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. When read in conjunction with statements made a decade later by the same Henry Kissinger, a somewhat more than special counselor of President Nixon, statements that enjoined "editing" of American policy in favor of a pro-Chinese Pakistan, one could ask: "I wonder who's Kissinger now?"

Values of 1962

The answer, of course, is that it is the same Kissinger but a different President in a different world. The outline of American policy is very much the same in long-range aspirations regarding this vast subcontinent which the United States would like to preserve at peace; but the expression of policy is very much different because the external frame,

namely Russia, China and the Indian Ocean area, has entirely changed.

In 1962 the peace of India was directly menaced by a China then regarded by the United States as the most hostile of foreign powers. Russia had not yet managed to bring the Indian Ocean under its control and Pakistan seemed much stronger than subsequently proved to be. Finally, the Indian Ocean had not yet been penetrated by Soviet warships and the British Navy was still apparently preponderant.

But South Asia's wheel of destiny has spun sharply. The China which struck India in 1962 to the horror of one American President is now the focal point of a new Oriental policy being devised by another American President. It is currently regarded with considerable friendship although it is American, not Chinese, leadership that has changed.

Everyone's policy has changed. Mrs. Gandhi remains a few days' foot far from the attitude toward India changed when your policy toward China changed. Of this there can be no doubt.

Among other things, Nixon relied on Pakistan help to arrange the President's Peking picnic. Moreover, since Pakistan has become an American friend, it means formal ally of China during the 10 years since Kissinger first told this area's fortune. It was held necessary by Washington to signal support of Pakistan in its recent war with India—to assure that nothing might interrupt the Nixon visit.

Meanwhile Russia had taken over the fusion once assumed to be America's of developing in India a counterpoise to Chinese might in Asia. And, hard on the heels of Britain's withdrawal, Soviet naval vessels sailed into the Indian Ocean.

A readjustment in strategic

A U.S. Penchant

Myths About China

By Joseph Kraft

EN ROUTE TO PEKING.—The President likened it to a moon shot, and even the few newsmen who played cards on the way out did it differently. They played for stakes designated in yuan, the Chinese currency.

So all of us, from the President on down, are reaching, trying to connect up the unknown with the familiar. In the process, there is already emerging a new American myth about China.

It is the myth of China as a great power, able to shoulder some of the security burden borne so long by the United States in the Pacific. It is a myth that is going to be very hard to down, for solid reasons cause Americans to look for self-deception on China.

The central fact about relations between this country and China is that we are not much mixed up in each other's affairs. American security does not depend, in any clear and present way, on what happens on the mainland of Asia. Neither does American economic, cultural or moral well-being.

Precisely because we are not deeply engaged, China has been for American opinion a focus of narcissism, an occasion for striking self-adoring poses. The Chinese provide a stage for acting out, without having to pay for it, our own notions of American generosity and disinterest and concern for the underdog.

The Open Door policy was the first example of the myth-making. It involved the implicit charge that the wicked Europeans and Japanese were illegitimately carving out for themselves hunks of Chinese territory. We Americans, in high-minded contrast, pledged ourselves to maintain the "territorial integrity" of China.

Law and Order

But from the turn of the century through 1950, no regime in China could even begin to assure law and order. The true choice for foreigners was either intervention or abandonment of all interests. That fact the United States recognized in practice by repeatedly winking at various incursions—particularly by the Japanese.

But for our own self-esteem, we kept bright and burnished the legend of China's "territorial integrity." In the name of "territorial integrity" Washington took many of the steps that led to Pearl Harbor. With the same thought in mind, this country, during China's years of heaped-up humiliations, refused to grant membership in the UN Security Council, which now seems absurd.

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With the collapse of Chiang's regime, another myth was served up—the myth of aggressive Communist China, sponsor of subversive wars in Asia and Africa and the forer of the revolutionary pace on the Soviet Union. Thanks to that notion, the United States didn't merely replace prostrate Japan as the balance against Soviet power in the Far East in the immediate postwar era.

This country convinced itself it was helping peace-loving, smaller nations stand up to the Chinese bully. Our presence in Southeast Asia was thus invested with the powerful moral purpose that worked to drive the country to deep into Vietnam.

The new myth, while not easy to pin down, can be palpably felt in conversations with the White House staff and the press entourage accompanying the President to China. The immense achievements of the Chinese revolution seem to be accepted on faith. There is a strong disposition even to believe that there has been brought forward in China "a new Marxist man."

Harmonies Spied

Between Mao's China and Nixon's America there are suddenly seen all kinds of harmonies. China is supposed to provide a way for this country to get out of Vietnam. Big deals, especially in oil, are spied in the commercial field. Pressure from Peking is said to make Moscow more amenable to deal with Washington.

There is talk—fueled by André Malraux, the French writer and romantic China-lover who died with President Nixon early last week—about a great future for economic aid to China. And the general assumption is, as Newsweek put it, that "China stands a good chance to attain the status of superpower."

In fact, the case for China as a great power is very doubtful. The recent disappearance of Marshal Lin Biao undermines the problem of the succession to Mao Tse-tung which has already ripped China apart once. The role of the army continues to be in doubt. That puts into question to what degree Peking's writ runs in the provinces—how far, even now, China is a modern, unified state.

Twice in the past, in 1941 and in 1965, distorted images of China have helped the United States talk itself into two avoidable wars. It would be a cruel mistake to go down that road again, no matter how pleasing to the self-esteem. So it is a sensible idea to be careful, very careful, about forming images of the new China.

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Chilean Congress Votes Laws Limiting Socialist Programs

SANTIAGO, Feb. 20 (AP).—Chile's Congress voted overwhelmingly yesterday a series of constitutional amendments to block Marxist President Salvador Allende's efforts to give Chile a socialist economy.

The amendments were in a single bill that prohibited the administration from expropriating any kind of private property without specific legislation by Congress.

A joint session of the House and Senate gave the bill final approval in five separate votes, some of which were unanimous.

OAU Assails British Policy On Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 20 (UPI).—African foreign ministers called on Britain last night to reverse its Rhodesia policy and urged the United Nations Security Council to tighten economic sanctions against the Rhodesian government.

Ending a six-day conference of the Organization of African Unity, the ministers adopted by acclamation a much tougher resolution than the one rejected by the Security Council at its special session here Feb. 4.

The OAU resolution said the conference "vehemently condemns the failure of the United Kingdom, as the administering power, to bring the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia to an end and deprecates the present maneuvers aimed at conferring legal status on the minority regime."

Agreement on Terms
This was a reference to last November's agreement between Britain and the white-minority Rhodesian government on terms for settling the former colony's unilateral declaration of independence.

The resolution called on Britain to abandon the settlement terms "in view of the rejection of the said proposals by the African population and to convene constitutional conference with 'genuine' African representation."

The resolution condemned Britain's "persistent use of the veto" in the Security Council "to entrench the minority regime" and noted that the OAU would increase aid to Rhodesian guerrilla movements.

Mr. Allende has 60 days to promulgate or veto it. If he vetoes it, Congress can override him with a two-thirds majority, but the president then can order a plebiscite.

15 Months in Office
In 15 months in office, Mr. Allende's Popular Unity party has made every effort to place the state in absolute control of Chile's economy.

It has taken over, expropriated or requisitioned more than 100 businesses and industries, some by circumventing the laws or invoking legislation long in disuse.

The Allende government expropriated—without compensation up to now—five giant copper mines that belonged in part to three U.S. companies. It bought out nearly all private banks by appointing shareholders directly after Congress shelved an Allende bill to nationalize the banking system. It also bought electronics plants and other private industries, and announced this year it plans to buy at least 91 more businesses.

In many cases, firms were seized by ultra-leftist youths and later taken over by the government. In many other cases the government took over factories and other businesses after strikes. The constitutional amendments approved yesterday set guidelines on what activities or basic industries can be controlled directly by the state, what businesses the state can operate in partnership with private enterprise and what activities the state is forbidden without specific legislation.

19 Basic Industries
The bill authorized the state to own and operate 19 basic industries or groups: large-scale copper mining, insurance, railways and water transport, the mails and telegraph services, power generation, production and distribution of natural gas, the extraction of petroleum and coal mining, weapons and armaments and steel, cement and lime making, nitrate mining and heavy chemicals.

The bill also declared void all agreements entered into by the government after Oct. 14 to purchase privately-owned stock or shares in private enterprises with the purpose of nationalizing them.

Meanwhile, however, the government yesterday bought a 51 percent share in a small copper-mining complex owned by the French group Penarroya. The government will pay \$13 million for the stock in eight annual installments, beginning in 1977.



ITALIAN FLOOD—Police vehicle towing two cars that were trapped in high water after a large area around the town of Poirino, near Turin, was flooded Saturday following very heavy rains that caused the overflowing of a local river.

Floods, Snow Slides Isolate Many Regions

6 Die in 2 Days of Storms in Italy, France

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 20.—Heavy rains and snowstorms for the second straight day caused flooding and avalanches in Italy and parts of France, isolating several communities, cutting transportation arteries and claiming at least six lives, including two Americans.

Theresa Kistler, Brazilian-born 25-year-old wife of a New York businessman, was swept out to sea yesterday with her 8-year-old daughter, Mary Elizabeth, by a huge wave as they walked along a beach near the Sicilian resort of Taormina. An unidentified local youth also drowned trying to save them. Mrs. Kistler is believed to have been the wife of a U.S. Navy man stationed at a NATO base at Sigonella. Sixty snow fell in the Apennines and high waves and strong winds lashed the southern Italian coasts. In the port of Naples, the Jervoli Quarta, a ship used to carry water to outlying islands, sank but the crew escaped unhurt. Tugs went to the aid of several ships in difficulty, including three torpedo boats of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

22 Feet of Snow
In northern Italy, the heavy snows caused avalanches near the French and Austrian borders. The snow today was reported as deep as 22 feet in some places, while other towns reported water up to 21 inches. In the fields and roads after almost 80 hours of rain in some localities.

In the small village of Champorcher in the Aosta Valley, 54-year-old Ernesto Chanoche died yesterday when an avalanche engulfed his house and several others. Four persons were dug out alive, including Mr. Chanoche's 18-year-old son.

The mountain town is cut off, and Mayor Renigio Bandin said by telephone today: "The snow is up to the second and even the third floors of the houses, and we are very afraid." "The fear is that any moment a vast avalanche could crash down from Mont Bec Mouper. There must be eight to ten meters of snow up there. If an avalanche started, the village could be completely buried."

Obituaries

Judge J. Warren Madden, 82, First Chairman of NLRB

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—J. Warren Madden, 82, a senior judge of the United States Court of Appeals, and first chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, died Thursday in his sleep in San Francisco.

Judge Madden, whose legal and judicial career spanned more than a half a century, was graduated from the University of Chicago law school in 1914.

He taught at the University of Oklahoma law school, Ohio State University law school and was dean of law at the University of Pittsburgh from 1912 to 1927.

"Mild, Relaxed Man"

In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Mr. Madden chairman of the National Labor Relations Board at the beginning of that New Deal agency's hectic existence.

Described as "a mild, relaxed man who, if he did not run from fights, did not provoke them," he served on the controversial board five years. Then, in 1940, President Roosevelt nominated him to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals.

The Senate approved the appointment after some bitter debate, closing a long dispute about Mr. Madden and his work on the labor board. In that post he was opposed by the American Federation of Labor and supported by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Madden steered the labor board through its formative months in 1935 and during the years when it handled thousands of cases of unfair-labor-practice charges against employers. In a radio talk in 1940, he said that in 1935 collective bargaining was "granted under pressure of those relatively few organizations of workers strong enough to insist upon it," but that in 1940 it had been "accepted by the great

majority of employers who in 1935 rejected and fought it."

"It is my guess," he said, "that employers who have lived a year or two under written labor agreements would not go back to the open shop if they could."

His admirers said he combined a firm belief in the Wagner Labor Relations Act with moderation. His critics maintained that he was not impartial in administering the 1935 labor law, that he was prejudiced against management and that some of his aides were radicals.

He served with the Army of the United States in Europe in 1945-46 in various legal capacities.

Dutch Said to Plan To Buy Mirages To Replace F-104s

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—The Netherlands has decided in favor of the French Mirage-F fighter to replace the American-designed F-104 Starfighters in the Dutch Air Force after 1978, the Dutch Labor party's defense expert revealed.

The expert, A. Stemerdink, told the Dutch news agency that the air force would also buy Mirages after 1982 to replace recently purchased American Northrop jets.

There was no official confirmation of the statement.

The Dutch Air Force would need about 100 Mirages to replace the Starfighters now in service.

Mr. Stemerdink said the French Dassault aircraft works had asked \$42 million for a squadron of Mirages (16 aircraft).

"That may sound cheap enough, but in practice the price will be much higher if all extra costs are taken into account," the opposition parliamentarian said.

In Face of Greek Pressure

Demonstrations of Loyalty Bolster Makarios' Position

NICOSIA, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Weeklong demonstrations of loyalty have immensely strengthened the position of President Makarios in face of Greek pressure to resign. His government and turn over recent arms imports to the United Nations peace-keeping force, observers here said today.

The president's warnings that veteran Gen. George Grivas plans to overthrow the republic and declare Enosis (union with Greece) have marshaled most Greek Cypriots behind the president.

They know that any violent campaign for Enosis would provoke intervention by Turkey and risk partition of the island.

The Cyprus government believes Gen. Grivas could not have returned to the island without the approval of the Greek regime. It fears that the 1,300 Greek officers who train the Cyprus National Guard are stoking the fires of Enosis among the 10,000 conscripts and campaigning among them against Cypriot leftists, who support President Makarios.

Turkish Minority

The quarrel with Athens may paradoxically speed up the process of reconciliation with the Turkish Cypriot minority if developments finally dispose of the lingering sentiments for Enosis.

The two communities remain separated after eight years of conflict. Proposals for a resumption of talks have been overshadowed by the government's rift with Athens.

President Makarios has shown no sign of replying to the Greek recommendations, as Athens calls them, but Greek Cypriots have been assured unofficially that "President Makarios will never agree to the Greek demands."

British High Commissioner Robin Edmonds called on the president yesterday. It was learned here today. No details of their discussion were disclosed.

Britain, along with Greece and Turkey, guarantees Cypriot independence under the 1960 constitution. All three enjoy a constitutional right to intervene "to preserve the status quo." Britain has said its main interest lies in maintaining peace in the island.

Greek Warning
In Athens yesterday Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Christian Xanthopoulos-Palaimas said Greece will tolerate no foreign intervention in the affairs of Cyprus.

He was speaking to Greek reporters at his weekly press conference. The Greek government, besides requesting President Makarios to surrender recently imported Czechoslovak arms, has called on him to form a new government of national unity.

Italy Swears In Cabinet Holdout

ROME, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Italy's reluctant labor minister, Carlo Donat Cattin, who boycotted the oath-taking ceremony of Premier Giulio Andreotti's cabinet Friday, was sworn in alone yesterday as the minority Christian Democrat government's 24th minister.

Mr. Donat Cattin staged his boycott because his leftwing faction had not been publicly thanked for joining the government, observers here believed. The leftwing group was opposed to a one-party government.

Mr. Andreotti Friday night issued a public statement of gratitude which mollified the unpredictable labor minister sufficiently to persuade him to appear at Quirinale Palace yesterday to be sworn in alone. His action was the target of criticism and irony in many Italian newspapers.

Sudan's Regime, Southern Rebels Nearer Accord

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Sudanese government and southern rebel negotiators have narrowed their political differences in secret peace talks here but are still wide apart on the issue of military security for the south, sources close to the talks said today.

Senior government officials, including five cabinet ministers, and representatives of the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement held a marathon session yesterday and early today, lasting hours on the question of self-rule for the three southern provinces of Upper Nile, Equatoria and Bahr el-Ghazal.

The government had envisaged a single autonomous region in southern Sudan, with an executive council and a legislature of its own but with the president of the central government in Khartoum having full control of the council and veto power over the legislature.

The rebel blueprint called for a federal system composed of a Northern and a Southern region, each having its own independent government and its own army. The rebels said there was no need for a federal army and stipulated that the two regional armies were not to come under the command of the president except in the case of an "external threat."

Thieves Take 3 Works From Renault's Widow

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Thieves have stolen three old-master paintings from the Parisian apartment of Mrs. Louis Renault, widow of the automobile maker, who was on vacation, police said yesterday.

The thieves Thursday night got away with a wash print by Fragonard called "The Last Communion of Saint Jerome," a painting by Watteau known as "The Child's Swing," and a Boucher pastel drawing, "Portrait of a Young Lady."



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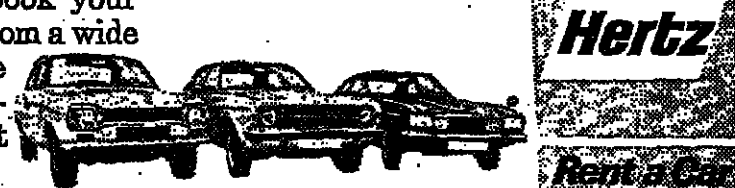
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UN Study Urges Effort to Protect Underwater Life

ROME, Feb. 20 (AP).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) cautioned yesterday that "time is not on our side" in saving fish and other life in rivers, lakes and oceans throughout the world.

The organization, in a 31-page report, expressed "grave concern" about the future of fresh-water and marine life. The report will be submitted to the UN conference on human environment in Stockholm in June.

The FAO said it was ironic that such life is heading toward extinction because "the technology exists that would maintain environments in a reasonably healthy state."

It said the problem was aggravated by increasing toxic pollution and excessive exploitation of fish. It envisaged "no way" of preventing an increase of wastes including thermal pollution from power plants, and urged research into better waste treatment.

The paper was authored by Henry Regier of the University of Toronto and Don W. Kelley of Sacramento, Calif., former FAO employee.

There's So Much to Talk About in China

By Max Frankel

HONOLULU (UPI)—Slowly but surely, by stages, President Nixon and his fellow travelers are nearing a soft landing in Peking. Every inch of the diplomatic ground there has been surveyed twice over but there persists the feeling that they are headed for uncharted terrain.

Mr. Nixon's visit will be the first by an incumbent President to China—Communist, Nationalist, Republican or Maoist. It will be the first visit of a President to a nation with which the United States has no diplomatic relations. Nor will such relations result from the visit. Nor is there a formal agenda or precise timetable for the President's serious discussions with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Simply to record these extraordinary circumstances is to suggest the tangle of issues that the President and his hosts will have to address if they are to satisfy even their minimal objective of beginning "a process of communication."

Two Faint Signs

The first faint Chinese interest when the Communists came to power in 1949 was smothered by the anti-Communist convictions in U.S. politics and the second tentative Chinese interest after Korea was frustrated by new U.S. commitments to Taiwan, South Vietnam and other bastions of "containment."

The first faint signs of U.S. interest in the early 1960s found the Chinese heading into their Cultural Revolution and withdrawal from outside contacts everywhere. It was overtaken anyway by war in Vietnam.

But suddenly, and perhaps for only fleeting moment, the interests overlap. Both countries are recovering from domestic upheaval. Both have reason to redefine their East Asian diplomatic environment. Both are led by men who have acquired not only the will but also the political power to manage a startling turnabout, and even to profit from it.

Without ever saying so in so many words, the Chinese and American leaders can agree in the coming weeks to buttress each other's ambitions against the Russians, to survey their common interests in dealing with a revitalized Japan and to cooperate further in the search for stability all around the periphery of Asia and thus to reinforce their political standing at home.

And to make it all possible, they can agree and appear to have agreed already to defuse and nudge toward gradual resolution their most direct conflict—over Taiwan, which has been and will remain at least nominally the obstacle to formal and normal diplomatic relations between the two nations.

The U.S. approach toward China last year has already resulted in a United Nations vote recognizing the Peking government as the only government of China. And while President Nixon has committed himself to maintain diplomatic ties and a defense



The New York Times

treaty with Taiwan, Mr. Kissinger has already moved U.S. policy a sizeable distance by stating that "the ultimate disposition—the ultimate relationship of Taiwan to the People's Republic of China—should be settled by direct negotiations between them."

His Plane Ticket

This strong suggestion that the United States will cease to involve itself in the issue has been labeled by the President as completely unrealistic at present as late April. Now it is his plane ticket to Peking, for it asserts an intention to stop intervening in the last stage of a Chinese civil war.

The new position precludes U.S. sponsorship of an independent Taiwan government. It forebodes a further statement—perhaps even this week—that the permanent separation of Taiwan is not U.S. policy, perhaps even that it is contrary to U.S. policy.

And it forebodes at least gradual reductions in the 10,000-man U.S. military contingent on the island.

The Chinese Communists, in turn, are still vowing to "liberate" Taiwan. And they have refused, on the ground that the problem is an internal affair, to give the United States or anyone else a renunciation of liberation by force.

But by acquiescing to the Nixon-Kissinger formula of eventual negotiation, they have done almost as much. Anyway, they lack the power to seize Taiwan by force. They still cannot be certain of eventual reunification; indeed, time is not necessarily on their side.

However, Peking's two-year-old diplomatic offensive has cut much ground from under the Nationalist government on Taiwan. The men in Peking must have concluded that smiling upon the world pays.

By collaborating so easily at this juncture to sidestep the Taiwan problem and the added consequence of the absence of diplomatic relations, both Peking and Washington are now in a position to address a long list of other questions.

The incentives for such discussion, this week and on a continuing basis thereafter, are plain even if they are not openly acknowledged. The Chinese see the United States as a receding threat, weary of conflict and unwilling to press its influence clear up to their borders. The Nixon administration now sees China as a fairly prudent nation, eager to avoid conflict beyond its borders and no longer feeling secure in isolation among more powerful neighbors.

The Soviet Threat

Moreover, China and the United States are probably edging close to a mutual interest in reducing the expansion of Soviet influence in certain areas, such as India. They share an obvious desire to reduce the U.S. military presence in Asia and they may have a common interest in neutralizing Southeast Asia after the United States has disengaged fully from Indochina. They have a common interest in reducing the U.S. military presence in Asia and they may have a common interest in neutralizing Southeast Asia after the United States has disengaged fully from Indochina. They have a common interest in reducing the U.S. military presence in Asia and they may have a common interest in neutralizing Southeast Asia after the United States has disengaged fully from Indochina.



The New York Times

a desire to facilitate China's increasing participation in diplomatic, commercial, cultural and scientific exchanges the world over.

How far down the list of issues they will be able to talk is also an open question. But the list itself is fairly easy to discern from the studies of U.S. officials and scholars.

Continuing contacts. At the least, the two sides will establish some permanent points of diplomatic exchange. Washington would like to station some representatives in China. Further contacts outside China and a more regular traffic from Hong Kong to Peking and from the United Nations to Washington may also be provided for. It is supplemented by direct communication between the heads of government and their representatives, these contacts could facilitate exchange of cultural attractions, and unofficial delegations of specialists, and ease trade and consular affairs.

The summit conference could also be used to clear the way for the opening of U.S. news bureaus in Peking. It can lay the basis for increased tourism between the two countries, with provision for the protection of citizens in the other country and, eventually, direct or indirect airline service.

And apart from regular diplomatic contacts the conference could provide for a "hot line" link of national command posts to facilitate communication in the event of military or other emergencies.

Signals from Peking suggest that China's leaders fear Japan, their enemy through much of this century even more than they fear the United States. But they blame Washington for creating such an economic powerhouse on their doorstep and suspect that Washington will encourage the Japanese to develop the military reach to substitute for the retreating U.S. forces in Korea, Taiwan and Southeast Asia.

Denial by U.S.

The Nixon administration not only denies this but will try to demonstrate to the Chinese that a healthy alliance between Washington and Tokyo is the best guarantee against Japanese rearmament and especially against the Japanese manufacture of nuclear weapons.

These are not differences that can be quickly resolved. But discussion of them may suggest some areas for cooperation among Japan, China and the United States, including eventually an attempt to create a nuclear-free zone in northeast Asia.

For the time being, however, the Chinese appear determined to play upon the tensions between Tokyo and Washington and to undermine Japanese influence in Taiwan and South Korea.

Southeast Asia. At some point in their relations with North Vietnam and their standing in the international Communist world, the Chinese appear to have reduced their opposition to international efforts to "neutralize" Southeast Asia. Worried by a growth of Soviet influence in the region, and apparently trusting now in an early American military withdrawal, the Chinese may wish to work at least behind the scenes for settlements that would minimize both Soviet and U.S. influence in the region.

In exchange, the Americans may ask the Chinese to end their support for insurgents in Thailand and to refrain from any other actions that threaten the weaker governments in the region. The attitudes of many other governments will affect the opportunities here, but some tentative understandings between Peking and Washington may be possible.

Korea. The United States and China share a desire to avoid another military confrontation in the Korean peninsula, where each is bound by treaty to assist an ally. Premier Chou has pointed out in recent months that the 1954 Geneva conference was called not only to settle the conflict in Vietnam but also to conclude a peace treaty in Korea.

Neither North nor South Korea, however, has shown much interest in genuine accommodation in recent years. In fact, tensions have remained high in the peninsula. But Peking and Washington share a desire for the final withdrawal of U.S. troops from the South, a desire that has made the Seoul government particularly anxious about this week's meeting. Only a long-term diplomatic effort is likely to win Chinese-American interests into agreement.

Soviet Union. Different but overlapping U.S. and Chinese concerns about the Russians probably brought the President and the Chinese leaders together at the summit, but these motives cannot be discussed in complete candor.

As Mr. Nixon emphasized in his State of the World message, the United States cannot hinder the search for accommodation with Moscow for the sake of improved relations with China. In fact, the President has been calculating all along that his journey to Peking should promote rather than retard concrete agreements with the Soviet Union on arms control, the Middle East and other dangerous areas of Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

Principal Enemy

The Chinese, on the other hand, regard the Russians as their principal enemy and are seeking safety through accommodation elsewhere, including with the United States. They do not reject the idea of facilitating Soviet-U.S. cooperation.

The President is expected to

begin the long process of persuading the Chinese that arms control and certain other agreements between Washington and Moscow are not necessarily injurious to Peking. He may even urge the Chinese to consider participating in certain arms-control discussions, at least at the unofficial level of private meetings of scientists and other experts.

There is much else the United States and China can profitably discuss in the days, weeks and months ahead, from pollution control to birth control, public health, cooperation in space and international communication, laws of sea and law and order in the cities. But those subjects have waited for a long time and would still be waiting if it were not for the current coincidence of diplomatic and security interests.

And it is progress in these difficult realms, at least slow progress, on which everything else is likely to depend.

The Long Diplomatic Road to China

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (UPI)—On Friday, Feb. 20, 1972, the United States conveyed to China, in secret, a proposal from President Nixon that a senior administration official travel to Peking as a demonstration of the American seriousness about improving relations between the two countries.

This proposal marked the opening of the active phase in the long diplomatic process that is to culminate Monday with President Nixon's arrival in Peking, two years and a day after he first offered the Chinese a high-level political contact.

The Nixon message—stating that the President wished to send a personal representative to Peking and asking whether this would be agreeable to the Chinese leadership—was presented by Walter J. Stoessel Jr., the American ambassador to Poland, to Lei Yang, the Chinese charge d'affaires, in the course of an hour-long meeting at the United States Embassy in Warsaw.

But the final affirmative reply, transmitted through a different confidential channel, came almost 14 months later, in the first half of April, 1971, setting the stage



PEKING SIGHTS—The Great Hall of the People where President Nixon is scheduled to meet with the Chinese leaders. Picture was taken late yesterday afternoon.

for the secret visit to Peking in July by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security.

Mr. Kissinger and Premier Chou En-lai worked out the agreement leading to the joint announcement by Washington and Peking that Mr. Nixon would go to China "at an appropriate date before May, 1972."

Except for a few tantalizing remarks in Mr. Nixon's State of the World message to Congress last week about unidentified "mutually friendly countries" helpful in the Chinese-American rapprochement, the administration remains secretive about all the channels and contacts involved in the various stages of the preliminary negotiations.

But private interviews in the presidential entourage and close study of the administration's public utterances on the subject over the last three years have permitted at least a partial reconstruction of this diplomatic process.

Key Roles

It has confirmed the long-held belief here that the heads of state of France, Romania and Pakistan have played key roles

in what Mr. Nixon called in his policy report the "period of cautious exploration and gathering confidence" between the United States and China, and, subsequently, in practical arrangements.

However, the record shows that the very first step toward improving relations was taken by Peking on Nov. 26, 1969, in public proposals that the Warsaw ambassadorial talks, interrupted since Jan. 8 of that year, be resumed in Feb. 1969, one month after Mr. Nixon's inauguration.

Mr. Nixon, as President-elect, accepted the Chinese suggestion for the two countries to resume the ambassadorial conversations—the only direct link between Washington and Peking. They had been held on and off since 1953.

American diplomats were particularly interested at the time in Peking's request for a discussion in Warsaw over a possible agreement on the "Five Principles of peaceful coexistence." This was seen here as a signal of moderation from China as it emerged from the Cultural Revolution of 1966-67.

The meeting planned for February, 1969, in Warsaw was never held because of a sudden dispute over a Chinese diplomatic defection in the Netherlands, to whom the United States promised asylum. But the Nixon administration quickly went ahead with the efforts to establish some form of dialogue with Peking.

"Within two weeks of my inauguration," I ordered that efforts be undertaken to communicate our new attitude through private channels, and to seek contact with the People's Republic of China," Mr. Nixon recalled last week in his report.

The President undertook this task personally in France during his first European tour when he met in March, 1969, with President Charles de Gaulle at the Grand Trianon Palace in Versailles.

Administration sources have indicated in recent private conversations that Gen. de Gaulle agreed to transmit Mr. Nixon's views to Peking.

In the course of a world tour in the summer of 1969, Mr. Nixon conferred with Gen. Agha Mohamed Yahya Khan, then Pakistan's president, and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, taking up in considerable detail the question of Chinese-American relations.

Simultaneously, administration spokesmen began voicing with growing frequency the American hopes for better relations with Peking, and the first steps were taken to remove restrictions on China in the fields of trade and travel.

In the autumn of 1969, the United States and China, in Mr. Nixon's words, "settled upon a reliable means of communication." He did not explain, but this was a foreign channel through which, late in October, word came that Peking was again ready to resume the talks in Warsaw.

The first diplomatic contact came on Dec. 3. Then on Dec. 12, Mr. Stoessel met formally with Mr. Lei, the Chinese charge d'affaires. This was the first direct contact with China since Mr. Nixon took office.

On Jan. 8, 1970, the two governments announced that the ambassadorial negotiations would resume later in the month. In making the announcement, the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, referred to the first time to the Peking government by its official name, the People's Republic of China. This was said to have been a calculated signal to the Chinese that the United States had changed its attitude.

A meeting was held in Warsaw on Jan. 20, 1969, and the next one was called for Feb. 20. On the eve of the February meeting, Mr. Stoessel pointedly said in a television interview that he would pursue Mr. Nixon's goal of "improved practical relations" with Peking.

"The next day, Mr. Stoessel stunned Mr. Lei with the Nixon message proposing that a high-level emissary be dispatched to China."

The Chinese reply was expected to be delivered at the next Warsaw meeting, set for May 20, but the United States incursion in Cambodia and several other foreign-policy situations led Peking to cancel the session on May 19.

Three weeks later, however, Premier Chou was reported to have told Emil Bodnarus, the visiting deputy premier of Romania, that China hoped the talks with the United States could be resumed soon.

Mr. Nixon wrote in his report that "by the fall of 1970, in private and reliable diplomatic channels, the Chinese began to respond" to the continuing American encouragements demonstrated through new trade and travel concessions.

These responses came chiefly through the Romanian and Cuban channels, again with emphasis on China. The Romanian deputy premier, Gogu Radulescu, met with Mr. Chou in Peking late in November.

As Mr. Nixon described this final period, "the spring of 1971 saw a series of orchestrated public and private steps which culminated in Dr. Kissinger's July trip to Peking and the agreement for me to meet with the leaders of the People's Republic of China."

Chinese Would Treat Any Nixon Ailment

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON (UPI)—If President Nixon should need major medical or surgical treatment while visiting China, he would receive it in a Chinese hospital from Chinese physicians.

Dr. Walter Tkach, an Air Force brigadier general who is the President's personal physician, is satisfied that the President would receive excellent attention if any problems should arise. He does not expect any.

As usual, Dr. Tkach is accompanying the President and will be with him at all times.

He and Dr. William Lukash, a specialist in internal medicine and a Navy captain who is assistant White House physician, would monitor anything that might be done for the President, Dr. Tkach said.

"But we will leave it to the Chinese to take care of the President if he has an acute medical or surgical problem," he said.

Earlier this month, Dr. Chester Ward, an Army colonel and a new member of Dr. Tkach's staff, visited China with a White House advance team and consulted with Chinese medical leaders.

Dr. Ward visited hospitals, talked with leading physicians and watched them treat a simulated acupuncture, Dr. Tkach said.

"They are brilliant," he said when asked about the Chinese doctors whom Dr. Ward visited. "We are very much interested in the science and technique of acupuncture, and I hope I will have the opportunity to talk to

a number of their people who are versed in this," Dr. Tkach said. Asked whether he would allow acupuncture to be used for the President, Dr. Tkach said that if the President were unconscious he would require surgery that they use a regular anesthetic.

"I don't know what the President would say if he were conscious and the question arose," he commented.

Dr. Tkach says that the President's health is excellent and so is Mrs. Nixon's. He is confident that no unusual problems will arise in China.

"This is one of the safest countries we can be in from the standpoint of security," he said.

"From the reports of the advance team the Chinese are extremely cooperative."

Asked if he were concerned in any way about possible exposure to infection, he replied: "I'm not concerned about any of the things the President and Mrs. Nixon will be exposed to, including food and water."

Dr. Tkach carries with him a full medical bag. On the President's plane there is a tiny clinic, with an electric defibrillator for use in case of a heart attack, a tracheotomy set and blood plasma.

Nao Ao Tu Yu Pronaontz 'It? Or, Chinese Sounds Romanized

By Donna Larsen

WHY is the name of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai pronounced Joe-ahn-lie instead of chow-lie?

The answer is a method of transliteration, known as the Wade-Giles system of Romanization. Written Chinese is pictorial, with characters that denote ideas, rather than sounds. That is expressed through the Wade-Giles system.

Since the system was originated to be used with Romance languages, many of the sounds do not correspond to English pronunciation. The vowels, for example, denote Romance-language pronunciations, as Chinese so is pronounced the same as in how in English. The consonants attempt to approximate the sound of Mandarin, but more than English consonants are required here. Thus the apostrophe, 'r', 'p', 't', 's' and 'z' are pronounced as they are in English. But the same letters with a dot above them on different sounds: 'r' is pronounced as 'r', 'p' as 'p', 't' as 't', 's' as 's', 'z' as 'z'.

With a little memorization, the system offers an easy route over Chinese name bumps. Learning to say Chinese names isn't really difficult. It's merely a matter of training one's mouth.

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Americans in Canada

Draft Foes Reject 'Earned' Amnesty

By Anthony Astrachan

TORONTO (UPI)—Most of the Americans who fled to Canada to avoid service in the Vietnam war reject the idea of conditional amnesty, according to recognized spokesmen and to individual exiles met by chance.

The exiles also challenge the way that they believe the American establishment sees them—as lonely, fearful wails dreaming of the day they can set foot once more on American soil.

They are in no hurry to return home, the exiles insist, not only because the current amnesty proposals are unacceptable, but also because many of them rejected the whole U.S. system, not just the Vietnam war.

Many of this group prefer Canada on its merits as a society with fewer urban and racial tensions than America. "We have discovered a country where there is more sanity than in the United States," said Richard Burroughs, originally of El Paso, Texas, and now a counselor at the Toronto Anti-Draft Program.

Mr. Burroughs assumed that 90 percent of the exiles would like to go back to the United States to visit, but only to visit. Mickey Rickell, 36, of Clearwater, Fla., cautioned that despite the talk of staying, at least half of the exiles would go back if they had the chance.

But the only chance they would recognize, most exiles agree, would be an unconditional amnesty covering both draft dodgers and deserters.

The amnesty proposals made by Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., R., Ohio, and Rep. Edward J. Roybal, D., N.Y., cover only draft dodgers. They would impose the condition of some "alternative service" to make up for the military commitments that the exiles skipped. In exiles' eyes, this is punishment instead of recognition of their early desertion of the wrongness of the war, a desertion they believe much of America has come to share.

Nothing Wrong

"We have done nothing wrong," Mr. Rickell and other exiles insisted. They echoed open letters written by exile Jack Colburn to Rep. Koch and Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., letters published here in an exile magazine and reprinted by the Toronto Star.

"To us, the crime of not participating in such a war pales beside that which our government asked us to commit in the name of democratic citizenship," Mr. Colburn wrote. "After the Calley trial and the Pentagon papers, it should be clear to all that we have been honorably vindicated."

The more articulate exiles see the distinction between draft dodgers and deserters as an attempt at class warfare or a middle-class "cop-out," rather than a legalism.

Most draft dodgers are middle-class, well-educated, articulate about their opposition to the war, often backed emotionally and financially by their parents. Deserters tend to be younger, poorer, badly educated, more often rootless—and to have reasons less about their feelings up to the moment when they finally acted.

Mr. Burroughs' wife, Naomi Wall, who grew up in Washington, D.C., in the 1950s and has been working in the anti-war movement here since 1968, saw important differences in deserter motivation that might affect their responses to amnesty.

Some, she said, are typical middle Americans who go into service willingly and then reject the war and the American system, like draft dodgers with a time lag. Others go into service knowing they oppose the war but trying to fulfill their obligations without being touched. When it finally gets to them, they desert. Still others are virtually forced to enlist by being given a choice between military service and jail when convicted of minor felonies.

Men in all categories may desert because they suddenly see a wrong—even or process—in the Army, or because they can't handle the discipline, rather than because of specific opposition to the Vietnam war.

Status, Feuds

Drafters and deserters sometimes feud. Mr. Burroughs said the exile experience does not bridge the class gap for most. But many exiles make an effort, and the more politically conscious say that among themselves, a deserter from combat has the highest status and a draft dodger who fled to Canada six months before he was due for induction has the lowest.

The amnesty movement in the United States puts the total of draft dodgers and deserters at 70,000 to 100,000, with the number in exile in Canada ranging from 40,000 to 70,000. In December, the Pentagon listed 35,359 deserters still at large. Exiles here say the two categories number 70,000 to 100,000 in Canada alone, with as many more underground in the States and 2,000 or 3,000 scattered in other countries. There are about 30,000 such exiles in Toronto.

The number entering Canada was about 30 a week in January, according to exile sources—80 percent of them deserters. In the

early years of war resistance, draft dodgers predominated. Counseling groups like the Toronto Anti-Draft Program in many Canadian cities have been trying to discourage dodgers and deserters from coming because of high Canadian unemployment (17 percent in January) makes jobs hard to find.

Even Canadians who welcome anti-war exiles as a matter of principle naturally prefer to give jobs to Canadians. Mr. Burroughs said. Particular businessmen who went out of their way to help exiles before unemployment started climbing two years ago now can't hire any. A Harris poll recently showed that only 15 percent of Canadians favored the continuing arrival of dodgers and deserters, compared to 60 percent four years ago.

Dale Ackerman, 25, of Pontiac, Mich., insisted nonetheless that every exile he knew was either working, or not working by his own choice. Mr. Ackerman was one of several exiles who said they do not live or function as a group, even though most read Amerex-Canada, a magazine that claims to speak to and for them as a group.

Mr. Ackerman came to Canada in 1968, took a master's degree in social work at Ontario's Western Lutheran University, and works as a social worker at St. Michael's hospital here. He estimated that 70 percent of his friends in Canada were not American.

Mr. Ackerman was one of several exiles who emphasized the warmth of the Canadian welcome. He said a tiny percentage of Canadians he met either could not understand why he would have left America because they think it's "such a great place," or included exiles among the Americans they didn't like because growing Canadian nationalism resents American cultural influence and economic dominance. Most Canadians just said "welcome aboard."

The articulate exiles appreciate Canada more than its comparative peacefulness. "The possibilities for alternatives are much greater here," Naomi Wall stressed. Day-care centers are flourishing with government help, and Toronto last year gave \$54,000 for a Free School experiment in a different kind of education.

Mr. Rickell mentioned Canadian medicine, which provided his 16-month-old son with four weeks of hospital care, including treatment by three specialists, for a total cost of \$30.

These attractions are among the things that make many exiles want to stay in Canada regardless of the way any amnesty comes out. Montreal exiles are more ambivalent, because they find it hard to function in French and Quebec nationalism gives the city more tensions than English-speaking Canada, but many blacks prefer it; one called it the place with the least racial prejudice he had ever seen.

Canadian reactions begin with intellectual nationalists who regard the exiles as patronizing or as anti-nationalist. Another negative view is taken by the Canadian Legion, the country's equivalent of the American Legion in origin and in outlook.

Sometimes even sympathizers like the Toronto Star get fed up. Two years ago, it attributed five priorities to Amerex-Canada: "1. Aid the revolution in the United States. 2. Aid draft dodgers and deserters coming to Canada. 3. Screw capitalism. 4. Screw democracy. 5. Try and fit into Canadian life."

Unless the exiles put 5 first, they risk arousing growing hostility and suspicion among ordinary Canadians," the Star editorialized. "That could end in disaster not only to themselves but to a much larger number of American immigrants who only want to make their homes in Canada and fit into Canadian life."

Favorable Canadian comments begin with people like the chess-store proprietor who said he preferred to let exiles. "They're just neat," CHUM, a Toronto FM station, suggested after the amnesty proposals gained attention that something should be done to keep the exiles in Canada because "they're great people."

Robert Fulford, a well-known Canadian commentator, noted that the exiles carry both "the possibility of a fresh challenge to the discredited old ideas of North American society" and "an infection, the disease of the empire-builders."

Mr. Fulford emphasized, however, that the exiles are making a significant contribution to Canadian culture, from clerks in pornography bookstores (banned by a sympathetic porno 'chain-store war as a matter of policy) to art-gallery operator Robert Rowers and poet Doug Fetherling.

"Many of them simply vanish into the landscape," Mr. Fulford said, "and in quite a few cases nobody knows they are immigrants until a man arrives from Newsweek and asks what they think about the possibility of amnesty at home."

"Then, of course, the hard question arises: Are they here now because they want to be here, or because they aren't wanted somewhere else? Many say they won't go home again, no matter what Washington offers, and some of us are delighted to hear them say it. For certainly, we would miss them."



The North African shanties, usually a mixture of wood and cement, lean against each other under corrugated iron roofs. Stones, bicycle tires and other objects are tossed on the roofs to hold down the sheets of iron.

The Shantytowns of Paris

By Mark S. Jaffe

PARIS (UPI)—On a back street in Nanterre, scrap wood and sheet metal shacks house half a dozen North African families. It is a network that virtually encircles Paris and is one of France's big problems: the bidonvilles.

Roughly translated, bidonville means tin-can city, and that is an apt characterization of the immigrant shanty towns. The bidonvilles are the result of influx of immigrant labor, a housing shortage and, according to some, a degree of French racism.

There are more than 3 million immigrant workers in France. They and their families make up nearly 6 percent of the population. While much of France has not been affected by the influx, Paris, one of the country's major industrial centers, now has an immigrant population of more than 700,000.

The present housing shortage is partly the result of the dearth of building stretching back before World War I and the tremendous growth of population in the area. Approximately 80 percent of the dwellings in Paris were built before 1914 and the roughly 3 million inhabitants of the city are more tightly packed than those in Manhattan.

Into this already difficult situation come North African, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian workers looking for jobs and lodgings. The jobs are easier to find than the lodgings. The search eventually leads them by a "head man" who provides his services to his countrymen for a price.

In contrast, many North African residents have lived in their homes for as long as 15 years. All a construction worker in his mid-30s has lived in a bidonville since 1958. He takes an easygoing view of his situation. "We don't want trouble here," he says. "The police are all right. The only problem we've had with them is when students from the university have come here to help teach and care for the children. There is a lot more work here and the French... well, they aren't sympathetic but they aren't very hostile."

Some disagree with Ali's point of view. Miss Khadiga, a 21-year-old clerical worker, stated that "if you don't have the same Occidental face, then you are discriminated against."

Monique Hervé, who published a study, "Bidonvilles" (Caldere-Libre series-Maspero), explained that many Arabs who have been living here since the time of the Algerian war do not have complaints about racism because things were much worse before. But she added that the reason many of these people can not find private apartments or move into government housing is because they are North African. "There are legal regulations about labor, social security and these benefits the people receive," she said. "There are no similar laws about housing."

After a visit to a bidonville in Aubervilliers in February of 1970, Jacques Chaban Delmas, the French prime minister, set the end of this year as a target date for the total abolition of the hundreds of large and small bidonvilles surrounding the capital. While some progress has been made most observers do not believe that the date can be met.

Following the Aubervilliers visit, the Groupe Interministeriel Permanent was created to coordinate the seven ministries concerned with the problem and the budget for programs was raised from 50 to 97 million francs.

However, a 1970 report by the prefecture of the Paris region estimated that it would be necessary to spend 100 million francs each year for the next five years to relocate all immigrant workers and their families.

Despite dramatic progress in some suburbs, such as Nanterre, where the bidonville population was cut from 8,000 to less than 3,000 in three years, the overall bidonville population grew by 20 percent between 1966 and 1970.

While the large, highly visible shanty towns are slowly being dismantled, "micro-bidonvilles" have sprouted. These isolated shanties or small clusters are built in whatever little vacant lot the immigrants can find.

Miss Hervé speculated that they would be difficult to find and cope with. Once out of sight, they could become out of mind.

just part of the winter. Last winter we had three fires big enough to bring the firemen and, in one, a six-month-old baby was burned to death.

Water is carried home in plastic tanks from a public pump, which may be as much as half a mile away.

Dark and Damp

Inside the home of Karen Khadiga it was dark and damp. The Khadiga three rooms contained beds for the eight members of the family, a squat iron coal stove for heat, propane gas lamps and a new gas range attached to a large portable tank of gas. In the inner courtyard, plastic water cans stood in a little wagon. The Khadigas moved into their home in 1963. At that time, they bought the shack for about \$125.

The police started numbering the shacks in the larger bidonvilles around Paris to prevent any new structures from being built. This prevented the growth of the already large bidonvilles, but created "micro-bidonvilles" and prompted the selling of already numbered shacks.

The Portuguese have become the major group immigrating to France. In the first half of 1970 they represented approximately half of all immigrants. Most are unskilled workers, few speak French and some enter the country illegally.

They come to the bidonvilles in need of protection and guidance. These functions are usually filled by a "head man" who provides his services to his countrymen for a price.

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Study

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Other Policies May Suffer

Miners Deal Heath Grim Blow

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON (UPI)—A month ago, Edward Heath and his Conservative government looked to be in a strong and improving position. Britain was at last on its way into the Common Market—Mr. Heath's main foreign-policy aim. He was mastering the major domestic problem, inflation, with the rate of price rises cut from 10 to 5 percent in a year. Only the Irish problem lurked darkly on the horizon.

Last week that optimistic picture was shattered for Mr. Heath, his party and his country. It was the grimmest week any British government has had for years.

A national coal strike cut deeply into the electricity supply, putting 1,500,000 persons out of work and leaving millions of homes dark and cold. Restrictions of wartime severity were imposed, and they will go on for weeks whatever happens to the strike.

To get the miners back to work, an official fact-finding board offered them pay rises amounting to about 20 percent—more than double the government's supposed 8 percent ceiling on pay increases. Helpless, Mr. Heath acquiesced in this defeat for his whole anti-inflation policy.

Almost a Disaster

As the coal crisis came to a peak, the government suffered near-disaster on the European issue. Its legislation to adapt British law to Common Market rules passed in the Commons by only 8 votes, a dangerous portent for the legislative process still ahead.

The challenge of these events was a highly personal one. It went directly to Mr. Heath, his philosophy and his style of government.

The style is combative, unyielding. Mr. Heath came to office in June, 1970, with certain fixed aims: the Common Market, more economic freedom for the individual, less government intervention. He was determined to press for them without the compromise and evasion that had charac-

terized Harold Wilson's Labor government.

The Daily Telegraph, a strongly conservative paper that admires Mr. Heath, remarked last week that he had been elected not for his tact or flexibility but for his "obstinacy, cold tenacity, an inflexible will untroubled by overmuch imagination, guile or sensitivity." And these, said the Telegraph, were the qualities needed to fight for the public interest against the coal miners.

A Superior Force

That was written at the beginning of the week. At the end of it, Mr. Heath's determination had been crushed by a superior force: the militancy of the miners.

When the coal strike began six weeks ago, the union's executive board narrowly rejected a final offer from the nationalized industry that would have cost \$73 million a year. The fact-finding board offered \$21 million. That was nearly all the union was asking, but after the bitter weeks of picketing it was now not enough.

The union said no. A desperate, beaten prime minister called the leaders to 10 Downing Street Friday night and added another \$26 million in fringe benefits. The union executive finally agreed, but the members will be polled individually over another week before work can resume, if they say yes.

The public will have to suffer more in any case. The electricity cuts, now nine hours a day in selected areas, will get worse in the middle of this week. But the generators may be able to draw on coal stockpiles above ground if the miners stop picketing, as they have promised.

The Fiscal Future

The pregnant question for the future is what will happen to the government's pay policy? Mr. Heath, in line with his dislike of government intervention, has followed the line of encouraging resistance to high wage demands without any formal, legally enforced price-wage structure like President Nixon's.

In an attempt to make the 20 percent for the miners palatable, the government has called it a "special exception" for a dirty job. But other unions are panicking to get on the list, too. The question in everyone's mind is whether Mr. Heath will not give way now and move toward a legal wage-price system.

But the strike has been a blow to the prime minister in another sense: psychologically. His unyielding style has not worked. By co-opting every expert thinks, he could have had union agreement to a much lower figure weeks ago. He stood fast, caused the country misery and then was crushed.

This naturally may have its effect on Mr. Heath's authority. The danger then would be not only in the domestic field but in foreign policy, as the Commons vote on Europe last week showed.

Shrinking Margin

Last Oct. 28, the House of Commons voted by a majority of 113 to take Britain into the Common Market. How could that huge margin shrink to just 8 votes in a few months?

The answer lies with the pro-European members of the Labor party, led by Roy Jenkins. In October, 69 voted with the government. Last Thursday night, none did.

This switch was, in part, a necessary deference to majority views in the party. Mr. Jenkins could hardly have gone on as deputy leader if he defied policy. It was in part a miscalculation, because the Labor Europeans had not expected the vote to be such a close-run thing. And, in part, it reflected the general political situation: Anger at the government's inept handling of the coal strike increased the pressure on every Labor member to vote against Mr. Heath.

In the event, the government nearly fell. Mr. Heath, making clear how grave the issue was, announced before the vote that he and his cabinet would resign and force an immediate general election if defeated—the first time that would have happened since 1924. They were saved by the votes of five Liberals and by four Labor abstentions.

JAPAN?

..go via
Copenhagen,
the Great Circle
gateway.

There are flights to Japan from several places in Europe. But Europe's true, Great Circle Gateway for travel to the Far East is Copenhagen. Flights from other points — over the Pole or via Siberia — in most cases run either straight over Copenhagen or close to it.

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Tuesday — SAS, via the Pole
Wednesday — Aeroflot-Trans-Siberian Express
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Sixteen billions of capital in 1971

To meet the capital requirements of corporations and governments, First Boston managed or co-managed in 1971 the largest amount of financing in our history. Over \$16 billion. The total for the past ten years—over \$75 billion.

Here is the record for 1971: 351 issues, including:

- 41 issues of common stocks and convertible securities valued at \$1.89 billion.
- 23 preferred stock issues valued at \$628 million.
- 91 issues of utility and railroad bonds valued at \$5 billion.
- 25 issues of international bonds valued at \$1 billion.
- 43 issues of industrial bonds valued at \$2.18 billion.
- 13 issues of Federal Agency securities valued at \$1.55 billion.
- 115 issues of tax-exempt securities valued at \$3.84 billion.

These are big figures. But neither bigness nor figures tell the whole story. Behind them is an organization dedicated to excellence in professional service, with single-minded loyalty to the interests of our clients and customers—large and small, here and abroad. Call on us, we'd like to prove it to you.

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Eurobonds

Bonds Ignore Dollar Jitters;
Queue Forms for French Francs

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The dollar hit an air pocket last week and fell on international exchange markets. But unlike recent experiences, prices of dollar Eurobonds were unaffected. In fact, "they held remarkably well," one banker observed.

Triggering the dollar's new weakness were reports of the \$30 billion U.S. balance-of-payments deficit last year and Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's comments on the continuing vulnerability of the dollar. Both of these facts were perfectly well known already, leading a number of bankers to conclude that the money markets' response was overdone—a reflex reaction to things past rather than an assessment of events to come.

The important news in the Connally statement, as bankers see it, is the U.S. commitment to driving out the inflationary component in medium and long-term domestic interest rates. As U.S. rates fall, dollar Eurobonds are expected to decline also.

In this view, the 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 percent annual yield available on dollar Eurobonds will look especially attractive in the near future—an assessment credited for the secondary market's good performance last week. Overall, the prices of recent issues were up 4 1/2 to 5 percent.

The fact that no new dollar issues were announced also helped bolster prices. Another aid was the fact that short-term Eurodollars failed to act like a currency under attack and rates held virtually unchanged for the week.

—which meant that dealers' costs for financing their inventories of bonds remained comfortably low.

Sytron's \$15-million, 8 percent issue was priced last week at \$90 for each \$1,000 face-value bond, which means a yield to its 15-year maturity of 8.1 percent.

Still on offer is Dan's \$20-million offering. Although managers had hoped to price the issue at a discount with a 7 3/4 percent coupon—for a yield of about 8 percent—they have now indicated it will carry an 8 percent coupon. One new issue was announced over the weekend, a \$25-million, 15-year offering from Motorola, expected with a coupon of 8 percent.

Demand for non-dollar bonds continues to build. The 100 million French franc issue from the City of Paris, for example, was reportedly more than two-and-a-half times oversubscribed. It was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

Before the Oslo issue was closed, another 100-million-franc issue was announced for the Montreal Catholic School Commission. The 15-year loan is expected with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The higher coupon is a function of the fact that this is the commission's first venture into the Eurobond market.

Interest in Eurobond loans has grown to the point where there is now an informal queue of borrowers waiting to come to the market. State-owned Renault is in line for a 300 million Eurobond offering and there are at

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	123.3	122.4	108.9
*Money in circ...	\$59,774,000	\$59,577,000	\$59,465,000
*Total Loans...	\$84,472,000	\$84,457,000	\$84,465,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,262,800	2,264,800	2,264,800
Auto production...	175,885	174,434	198,763
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,595,000	9,424,000	9,393,000
Freight car loadings...	467,313	465,521	478,204
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr...	\$3,304,000	\$3,152,000	\$3,594,000
Business failures...	235	191	213

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	80,133,000	80,222,000	78,412,000
Unemployed	5,216,000	5,150,000	5,146,000
*Money supply...	\$258,598,000	\$257,100,000	\$214,500,000
Industrial prod...	107.8	107.8	107.8
Consumer's Price Index...	123.0	122.8	118.0

	Nov.	Prior Month	1970
*Personal Income...	\$833,500,000	\$874,000,000	\$826,000,000
*Exports	\$3,835,000	\$3,138,700	\$3,985,200
*Imports	\$4,132,300	\$3,560,000	\$3,401,500
Contract Awards	160	155	132
*Mfrs. Inventories...	\$100,750,000	\$100,750,000	\$100,520,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100; the consumer price index based on 1967=100; figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is Federal Reserve Board's M-1. Business failures are reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

least two more borrowers (one French, one foreign) awaiting clearance from the Treasury.

Bankers expect that coupons on the issues will probably move in the range of 8 1/2 to 9 percent. (Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

U.S. Budget Deficit Now Put at \$38.8 Billion,
But, Luckily for Nixon, Nobody Is Watching

By Albert L. Kraus

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—

President Nixon owes a debt to Howard Hughes, or more properly put, to the critics of the administration. Largely because of the controversy surrounding the Hughes "autobiography," public attention has been diverted from the Nixon budget. The President's trip to Peking serves to prolong the diversion.

The deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, is now projected at \$38.8 billion, up from the \$11.6 billion forecast when the fiscal 1972 budget was presented to Congress a little more than a year ago.

In large part, the swelling of the deficit results from the failure of individual incomes and business profits to rise as rapidly as the administration predicted.

Even more important, however, the increase in the size of the deficit results from a deliberate administration attempt to move defense and other federal expenditures forward from later in the year into the next three months.

Fiscal '82 Record

In terms of sheer size, the current year's deficit—if the administration can speed federal spending fast enough to achieve what it wants—will be half again as big as the largest peacetime deficit ever realized. That was the \$25.1-billion deficit incurred in fiscal 1968, the final year of the Johnson administration when Congress declined for 18 months to give the President the income tax surcharge he had

requested belatedly to finance the Vietnam war.

What's more, the administration is projecting a \$25.5-billion deficit for fiscal 1973, a two-year run total of just under \$50 billion.

In view of the sluggish nature of the economy—unemployment at 6 percent or above and industrial capacity one quarter unused—deficits of this size may be exactly the prescription called for. This is the position administration officials have taken.

In justifying themselves to Congress.

On the other hand, because of the deficits effect on private spending and saving, they could lead to renewed expectations of a more rapid rise in prices, a reversal of the trend toward lower interest rates and a choking off of the recovery.

Blow to Economists

Economists, who only a month ago were almost uniformly optimistic in predicting a 9 percent, \$100-billion increase in gross na-

tional product, are now spread over the lot.

Several have trimmed their forecasts. A few, more bold, have raised them. One, quite candidly, admits he is confused:

"We might, in the not-too-distant future, have to cope with an economy overheated by rapid monetary expansion and large budget deficits associated with higher military outlays and gravely troubled by international monetary problems."

Such a situation, the economist says, would bring demands for intensified controls over prices, wages, interest rates and money flows, domestic and international. It would also be one in which controls would tend to function poorly. He continues:

"On the other hand, if the private sector were to remain sluggish as was the case in December and January, then the additional government spending may even be welcome and need not push up long-term interest rates."

"Indeed, this line of argument can be carried further. The fears of inflation, international financial difficulties and higher interest rates caused by the new government policy may in themselves, by increasing the desire for liquidity and the volume of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI)—The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market finished on the fence last week as both lists ended mixed in active trading.

Brokers noted that stepped-up profit-taking prevented prices from moving higher throughout the week.

The attributed much of the market's strength to favorable economic news. Among these was the announcement that housing starts in January continued to rise and were at an annual rate of 2,649,000, a record for any month, and 116,000 above December.

The exchange's price index closed on Friday at 27.57, up 0.10 from the preceding Friday.

Turnover eased to 30,069,065 shares from 31,560,530 shares the week before as institutional interest slackened. A total of 75 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands this week against 85 blocks the week before.

Among the better performers this week were Champion Home Builders, which climbed 6 1/2 to 66 3/4, and Action Industries, which added 6 1/2 to 37 3/4.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial Index closed at 132.09, up 1.41 points from the week before.

One of the big movers in the counter market was Frank B. Hall & Co., which tacked on 7 1/2. The company said it expects higher profits and revenues this year.

To Our Readers

All U.S. financial and commodities markets and banks will be closed today, Monday, Feb. 21, in observance of the Washington's Birthday holiday.

Over-Counter Market

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PEANUTS

YOUR DOG HAS NO RIGHT TO WALK OFF AND LEAVE YOU, CHARLIE BROWN!

YOU FEED HIM, AND YOU GIVE HIM A HOME... IN RETURN, IT'S HIS JOB TO GUARD YOUR PROPERTY, AND BE YOUR FRIEND! THE TROUBLE WITH YOU IS YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO RAISE A DOG, CHARLIE BROWN!

HAVE YOU EVER RAISED A DOG?

OF COURSE NOT!! I WOULDN'T EVEN OWN A DOG!

ANOTHER UNMARRIED MARRIAGE COUNSELOR. SIGH.

WHAT'S THAT YOU SAY?

B. C.

WHO'S HOSTING THE OLYMPICS THIS YEAR?

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

HOW SOON THEY FOREST.

L. L. ABNER

BIG BILL BOTTOMLEY BOASTS 700 SUITS EACH WITH 2 PAIRS OF PANTS.

"Others may collect Rembrandts or Picassos," states a foot-and-a-half-inch or Picassos "but I collect pants!" I was deprived of them as a child and so they have come to me as a security to me!"

HIS JUST YORE SIZE!! HE'LL NEVER MISS ONE PAIR!!

ALL WE GOTTA DO, IS ASK HIM!! ALL BILLIONAIRES IS KINDLY--

MORE ICE CREAM?

NO THANKS, BIG BILL-- IT'LL GIVE ME A CHILL-- AN' IN MAH-SHIVERZ-- PANTLESS CONDITION-- IT COULD BE DANGEROUS!!

BEETLE BAILEY

DID BEETLE PRESENT OUR LIST OF DEMANDS TO SARGE?

YES.

WELL, I THINK WE SHOULD ALL GIVE BEETLE OUR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

HANG IN THERE, BABY!

MISS PEACH

MISS CRYSTAL, SOMEBODY STOLE MY RAINHAT, AND WANTONLY DESTROYED MY SLICKER!

DESTROYED, YES. WANTONLY, NO. SIT DOWN, MR. GRIMMIS, WHILE I EXPLAIN...

BUZ SAWYER

IS FRANK COFF AROUND?

WHAT YOU WANT WITH FRANK? YOU A COP OR SUNNY?

NO, I HAVE NEWS FOR HIM. HIS UNCLE WILLIAM IS IN TOWN AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE FRANKY, HIS ONLY RELATIVE.

SOUNDS FISHY TO ME.

SUDDENLY, BUZ IS GRABBED FROM BEHIND, SLUGGED...

FRISK 'EM!

WIZARD OF ID

I'D LIKE TO RETURN THE REST OF THIS PRESCRIPTION.

YOU CAN'T RETURN A PRESCRIPTION!

BUT I'M WELL, NOW.

THAT'S YOUR TOUGH LUCK.

REX MORGAN M.D.

I HEARD ABOUT THE FINEST 12 CAME BY TO SEE IF I COULD BE OF HELP!

I DON'T THINK SO, MISS PRITCHARD!

THIS IS SUZY JENSEN! WE'VE PRETTY WELL GOTTEN THINGS SQUARED AWAY! WE'LL HAVE TO HAVE THE FRONT ROOM PAINTED-- AND SOME CARPENTER WORK DONE-- WHY DON'T YOU COME IN TOMORROW-- ON YOUR REGULAR DAY HERE, MISS PRITCHARD!

I'D BETTER RUN ALONG! I'M LATE FOR MY APPOINTMENT WITH THE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT!

ALEX, I WISH YOU'D FINISH YOUR LUNCH! IT WON'T HURT THAT YOU'RE A FEW MINUTES LATE!

POGO

WHERE IS EVERYBODY?

SH ALONE.

RIP KIRBY

THIS TROPHY TO THE WINNER OF OUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP-- MR. JOHN PARAGON.

I SHALL TREASURE THIS-- BUT TREASURE EVEN MORE THE PRIVILEGE OF MEETING YOU WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

LISTEN TO PARAGON-- THE SILVER-TONGUED SNAKE! NOW CAN RIP KIRBY GIVE HIM A PRIZE FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT HIGHWAY ROBBERY?

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Although North held 12 high-card points with good distribution on this hand, he made a discreet first-round pass, discounting the unguarded diamond queen and foreseeing a rebid problem: The heart suit is too thin to rebid if the bidding starts one heart-two diamonds or one heart-one no-trump, and an opening bid of one spade can result in preference to the wrong suit.

However, with three suits bid at the one level, North jumped to four diamonds. This was a splinter bid, guaranteeing a spade fit, slam interest and, at most, a singleton diamond. South could judge that the hands fit well, and he drove to slam via Blackwood.

In six spades, South has excellent prospects if the spade finesse succeeds, for he can hope to maneuver six trump tricks, four club tricks and the two red aces. If the spade finesse fails, he must hope for a lucky club situation with the queen falling doubleton.

To make six trump tricks, South must ruff a red suit twice in one hand or the other. Ruffing diamonds in the dummy would doom the declarer to the loss of a trump trick if West held K x x, so South rightly planned to ruff twice in his hand.

He ruffed the opening heart lead and ran the spade fast. When this won, he followed with the eight, collecting West's king with the ace. He ruffed

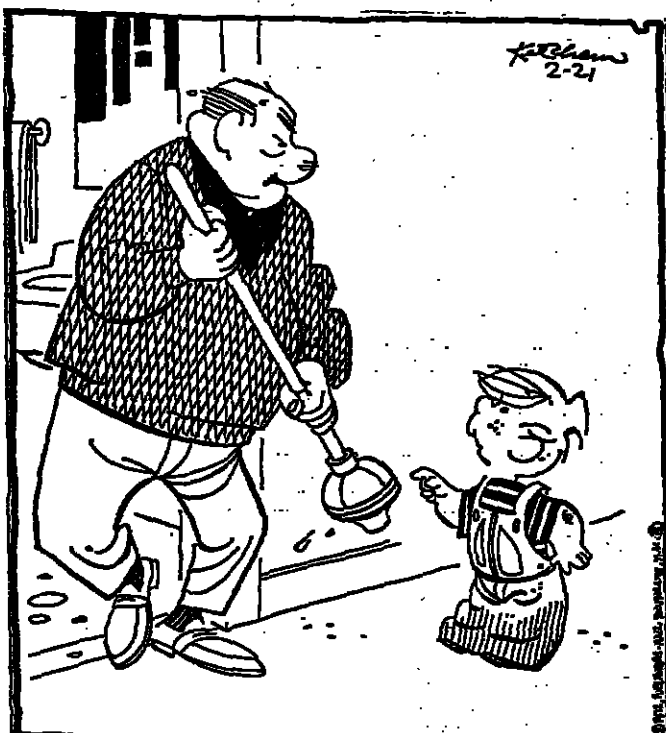
NORTH			
♠ A J 4 3	♥ A 5 4 3	♦ Q	♣ J 4 2
WEST (D)			
♠ K 6	♥ 7 5 2	♦ Q J 7	♣ K 10 9 8 2
♠ 3 9 6 5 4 2	♥ K 10	♦ Q 7	♣ 10 6 3
SOUTH			
♠ Q 10 9 8	♥ A K 9 8 3	♦ A K 9 8 3	♣ A K 9 8 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	1♥	Pass	1♠
Pass	4♦	Pass	4NT
Pass	5♠	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIFEC

MILTI

GLANAU

MURIAB

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: LAUGH PYLON RELISH FLAUNT

Answer: How a miser practices philanthropy-- SPARINGLY

BOOKS

THE ASSASSINS

By Ella Kazan. Stein & Day. 311 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I THINK I see what Ella Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins." Reading over the two closing paragraphs again (after having stepped out of doors for a breath of cool air), I see that he has juxtaposed there descriptions of the rapid decomposition of a human body ("The bones powder, become part of the sand") and the slower disintegration of a bunch of airplanes. "The third largest air force in the world... the might of America, our answer to the challenge of history, our pride, our image, our identity, our names." There's meant to be some irony there, I think... something about people and machines in this country of ours... something uncomplicated perhaps. And taking one precarious step further: To judge from the names of those airplanes--Sky Raider, Sky Hawk, Globe Master, Cougar, Tiger, and so on--I gather Kazan is harking back to several earlier references in his novel to the law of the jungle. Which means that he is saying that life is a jungle game. Or that America is a beast of prey. Or that the ruling class of America are beasts of prey in disguise. Or that... I guess I don't see what Kazan is trying to do in his latest novel, "The Assassins."

Why don't I? How is it possible to miss the point of a story in which an Air Force sergeant stationed on a base in New Mexico shoots to death his daughter's hippie boyfriend and is exonerated by the establishment members of the community? That summary would seem to make the point of the ending clear enough: That military might has crushed what it is supposed to defend. What's the matter with me?

Part of my problem redounds to Kazan's credit. For he has not simply told a didactic tale in black and white. He has colored his story with many subtle shadings. The hippies aren't all good and the squares aren't all bad. Moreover, there's a counterplot involving the murder victim's best friend, Michael, the Christ-like leader of the flower children, who, when he discovers that justice is going to miscarry, takes matters into his own hands. And ends up assassinating not the perpetrator of injustice, but the man he judges to be the real enemy, a young Air Force lieutenant who has tried to befriend Michael, but through lack of deep commitment to either side ends up betraying him. Things get complicated, see?

But what is most complicating are the things that work against the lucidity of Kazan's story. To begin with, there is the question of whether the characters are meant to be real people or simply puppets of the author. Kazan seems to want it both ways. For instance, in order to make plausible the sergeant's murder of the hippie, Kazan endows him with a whole satchelful of motivations--a hot-blooded Latin temperament, an incestuous fixation on his daughter, an emasculating wife and the illusion (shared by us readers) that the boyfriend is thoroughly despicable. Yet when the novel settles down to its main business of demonstrating the injustice of the establishment, Kazan asks us to recall an obscure and clumsily handled scene in which the sergeant's superior seems to be ordering the murder, and expects us to remember the murder victim with fondness.

And so it goes throughout. None of the characters behave consistently. They seem to put on whatever masks the business of sustaining the plot demands of them. This would be perfectly acceptable if the plot were well-made enough to establish a clear point. But the point always boils down to the behavior of characters too busy serving the plot to reveal themselves. We are led on a paper chase, the message of which seems to be that fate is the consequence of character, and character is formed by Kazan's zeal to keep the action boiling.

Then there is the befuddling quality of the book's language. Kazan has conceived his story visually, which is understandable considering what he has described in the past as his "filic" imagination. One can "see" the story easily enough. But the language of the narrative, instead of serving this visual quality, actually obstructs it. Actions that would logically take up, say, one third of a scene are frequently described in a single sentence. Thoughts and impressions that would logically flesh out a character's mind are detailed at inordinate length.

The cumulative effect of following the narrative and trying to keep the people straight is tiring. Long before one gets to those last two paragraphs one's mind has gone half to sleep. That's why I had to read them over after breathing some fresh air. That's why I still don't sure what Kazan is getting at.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Hooking a fish
 - 8 Puppeteer Baird
 - 11 State: Abbr.
 - 14 Sidestepper
 - 15 Consolidated
 - 17 Strangle
 - 18 Kind of glass
 - 19 Gaulish god of vegetation
 - 20 Golf area
 - 22 Timetable abbr.
 - 23 Site of a well-known horn
 - 26 Blackthorn fruit
 - 30 Wide neckties, for one
 - 31 Failure
 - 32 All in France
 - 33 Spent
 - 36 Other glove
 - 37 Certain dogs
 - 38 Well-known pair
 - 41 Fabulous birds
 - 42 Printing term
 - 43 Teacup
 - 44 Med. study
 - 45 Poetic word
 - 46 Call for help
 - 47 Win acceptance
 - 48 Historic state
 - 51 Nabokov book
 - 53 Prosecute
 - 54 Pack of cards
 - 57 Formal order
 - 61 Actress
 - 63 English airport
 - 64 Steamer of old auto days
 - 65 Hockey team
 - 66 Neighbor of Uru.
 - 67 Waterfront art works
 - 11 Fish part
 - 12 Famous stripper
 - 13 Find the sum
 - 16 Words for half of 38 Across
 - 21 Imperils
 - 24 Nautical rope
 - 25 Surpass
 - 27 Oafs
 - 28 "You -- to know better"
 - 29 Attempt
 - 33 Indian carpets
 - 34 Sierra
 - 35 Kind of anesthetic
 - 36 Polynesian
 - 39 High-rise need
 - 40 Sun disc
 - 49 Poet Edgar
 - 50 Harry
 - 52 Art school
 - 53 Egyptian chamber
 - 56 Openers
 - 57 Showmen: Abbr.
 - 58 Onassis
 - 59 Goddess of night
 - 60 Siamese twin
 - 62 Make edging
- DOWN**
- 1 Variety of plum
 - 2 Miss Gardner and others
 - 3 Tribal
 - 4 Words for half of 38 Across
 - 5 Marriage phrase
 - 6 Profited
 - 7 Garson
 - 8 City transit
 - 9 On a bicycle for two
 - 10 Fibber

